

TAKE WEISWEILER ON COLOGNE ROAD

Soviets Seize 2 Czech Hubs

Vital Hungary Junction Taken

LONDON, Nov. 26 (UP).—Soviet troops, breaking through enemy mountain defense lines in advances up to nine miles, today captured the Czechoslovak communications hubs of Michalovce and Humenne while in Hungary other Soviet forces were reported to have smashed into two key points northeast of Budapest.

More than 60 other towns and settlements were seized in Czechoslovakia, the Moscow communique said. The Soviet High Command also reported the capture of the vital Hungarian rail junction of Hatvan, key to enemy defenses northeast of Budapest. The loss of Hatvan was admitted yesterday by Berlin.

Berlin said that Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Army in Hungary had infiltrated into Miskolc, Hungary's fifth city 81 miles northeast of Budapest, and also into Eger, another important communications center 58 miles from the Hungarian capital.

In Czechoslovakia, Gen. Ivan I. Petrov's 4th Ukrainian Army swept aside crumbling enemy resistance and in a four-mile advance across roadless country and mountain streams broke into Michalovce, 19 miles northwest of Uzhorod, in a push that carried them to within 30 miles of the city of Kassa (Kosice).

In a nine-mile advance, troops striking both from the Michalovce and the Polish border areas poured into Humenne, 28 miles northwest of Uzhorod. Humenne is a seven-way rail and road junction.

Both Humenne and Michalovce, a five-way junction, lie astride the vital trans-Czechoslovak railroad linking Przemysl in Poland and Miskolc in Hungary.

Only one important junction on the railroad, clearance of which would give the Red Army an important through supply route, remained in enemy hands. That was the Hungarian border town of Satoraljauihely and Soviet spearheads already were pressing toward the junction.

Marshal Joseph Stalin, announcing the capture of Michalovce and Humenne in an Order of the Day called on Moscow's victory guns to fire 12-salvo salutes from 124 guns, described the junctions as "important enemy defenses bases." Troops under 27 generals took part in their capture.



Upper Rhine: American Third Army troops (1) are edging through the rail center of Saarbrücken as Nazi troops offer stiff resistance to our advance into the industrial area. U. S. Seventh Army units and French troops (2) have smashed completely through the Vosges southwest of Strasbourg. To the south, French troops moving along the Rhine (3) are being slowed by bad weather. Meanwhile reconnaissance reports state that the Nazis have permanent rail and highway bridges across the Rhine at Strasbourg (4) and Karlsruhe.

Continue Fight for 'Little Steel' Change

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Belgian Crisis Comes to Head

Popular Democracy,
Issue in Italy, Poland

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Kilgore vs. Rye Parley

Urges Trade Conference
Of United Nations

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Seventh Cuts Through Vosges

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UP).—The American First Army captured the heavily fortified town of Weisweiler on the road to Cologne today while U. S. Seventh Army troops smashed completely through the Vosges southwest of Strasbourg. Tightening a death squeeze on the German southern flank army.

Led by Maj. Gen. Terry Allen's 104th "Timberwolves" Division, the Yanks drove on one mile northeast of Weisweiler, 25 miles from Cologne and began battling through a maze of world war-type trenches which had been hastily constructed after the Westwall breakthrough at Aachen.

The Fourth "Ivy-Leaf" Division was advancing on the 104th's south flank from the edge of the Huerthen Forest in a gathering drive for the queen city of the Rhineland that was becoming the focal point of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's powerful winter offensive.

The heaviest counterattack since the drive began Nov. 8 was disclosed to have been beaten back in the Saverne Gap west of Strasbourg where the American Seventh and Third Armies had joined in a drive on the Saar Basin and the vital city of Saarbrücken. The main German forces retreated through Sarreguemines, eight miles southeast of Saarbrücken, a strong German armored column just to the east lunged against the Yank line and penetrated it several miles, driving within five miles of U.S.-held Saarebourg before being repelled.

These Germans now were reported joining the general retirement into the Siegfried line, the aim of their attack having been to provide a diversion so that the 50th German panzer army could withdraw in order in the face of the multiple-pronged American drive.

The Seventh Army's famed Third "Marne" Division under Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel hurdled the Vosges through the Schirmeck pass near the northern end of the rugged range, reaching Urmatt in an eight-mile advance, and driving on across the Alsace plain to the area of Molsheim, 11 miles southwest of Strasbourg.

The drive virtually bottled up sizeable enemy forces between Saarebourg and Strasbourg and further compressed the remnants of the German 15th Army in

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Foes of FDR Intensify Sabotage in Congress

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Republicans and anti-Roosevelt Democrats in Congress are persisting in sniping operations designed to make as much trouble as possible for the administration before the 78th Congress expires.

The result is that labor and administration forces will have to keep a close vigil on the lame-duck session.

The most ambitious effort to date of the anti-Roosevelt crowd was to block action next year by the new Congress on the President's plan for seven TVAs including the proposed Missouri Valley Authority.

But a statement of Congressional policy against the seven-TVA plan, sponsored by the Senate Commerce Committee, was drastically amended so as to destroy any possible effect in the next Congress.

Then a move by Sen. Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, hard-bitten chairman of the Commerce Committee, to prevent public power developments from new power projects was decisively defeated in a 42 to 27 record vote.

The coalition of Republicans and reactionary Democrats in the House Ways and Means Committee has, however, been successful in scuttling any action on the President's request for renewal of the Guffey coal act to stabilize the bituminous coal industry.

3 OTHER MOVES

And three other anti-administration proposals are still pending:

1—The House Ways and Means Committee voted to start on Monday consideration of a bill to freeze the social security tax at one per cent which is sponsored on the Senate side by Sen. Arthur Vandenberg. Rep. Harold Knutson of Minnesota, high ranking committee Republican, confidently predicted favorable action on the bill.

The administration and organized labor are in favor of going ahead with the automatic increase in the social security tax to two per cent.

2—The Senate Military Affairs Committee has decided to hold hearings on confirmation of the President's two appointments to the Surplus Property Board, former governor Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut and Lieut. Col. Edward F. Heller.

There is some opposition from anti-Roosevelt Senators to Hurley and Col. Heller who are expected to follow generally progressive policies in disposing of huge surplus war stocks.

Rep. Charles Halleck of Indiana, GOP leader, protested that "two Democratic lame ducks have already been named as stooge heads of the Surplus Property Board."

Apparently he was referring to Hurley and to Sen. Guy Gillette of Iowa who will probably be appointed chairman. Halleck said that Harry Hopkins "again is playing Santa Claus through certain of his proteges."

3—Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia is still trying to get favorable action on his bill to form a joint Senate-House committee along the lines of his committee investigating executive agencies. The committee expires with the end of the session.

This is an attempt to cash in on the prevailing sentiment for streamlining outmoded Congressional procedures. A more positive proposal for a study of the whole problem has been proposed by Sen. Francis Malone (D-Conn.), and Rep. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.).

In the House administration leaders are pushing a bill proposing a constitutional amendment to permit ratification of treaties by a simple majority vote of both branches of Congress.

This would replace the present system requiring a two-thirds vote of the Senate and obviously giving the advantage to the minority of die-hard opponents of international cooperation.

Action by the House Judiciary Committee is likely on Monday, and there is substantial support for this proposal in the House.

Hearings Today on State FEPC

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Hearings on bills dealing with discrimination in employment in the state of New York will begin here tomorrow (Monday), and will be continued Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, in the order named.

One bill provides for a permanent state commission (five years), empowered to establish offices and make investigations of complaints and to receive and investigate complaints by persons or by the Industrial Commissioner or the Attorney General.

Hearings on these bills will be held in New York City Dec. 4, 5 and 6, Bar Association Building, 42 W. 44th St.



Clark Heads Italy Command

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 27 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the U. S. 5th Army, today was appointed commander of all Allied armies in Italy, replacing Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, who was promoted to the rank of field marshal and named Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean.

The command changes were necessitated by the death on Nov. 4 of Field Marshal Sir John Dill, head of the British Joint Staff mission in Washington. Gen. Sir Henry Maitland (Jumbo) Wilson, Allied commander since December, 1943, moves to Washington to represent Britain in the Allied War Council and to serve as Prime Minister Churchill's personal representative on military matters with President Roosevelt.

The changes were announced in a joint bulletin issued in Washington and London by the President and Prime Minister.

Report Mihailovitch Flees to Foggia, Italy

LONDON, Nov. 26 (UP).—Draja Mihailovitch, former Minister of War in the Yugoslav cabinet, has reached Foggia, Italy, in an American bomber, Exchange Telegraph said today, quoting reports from private sources reaching London.

Yugoslav sources here could not confirm the report, and said their last news of Mihailovitch was when he fled the town of Valjevo in Yugoslavia just before its capture by the troops of Marshal Tito, who has charged Mihailovitch with collaboration with the Germans.

First Group of WACs Arriving on Leyte

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Philippines, Nov. 26 (UP).—The first 10 WACs to arrive in the Philippines stepped off transport planes on Leyte this morning and a few minutes later saw a Japanese plane shot down by anti-aircraft batteries.

Americans United Backs Oaks Plan

Support for the earliest possible establishment of a world organization, as proposed at Dumbarton Oaks, was voiced here yesterday by Americans United, a body headed by Dr. Ernest N. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College.

Americans United, Inc., coordinates the activity of several liberal committees, among them the Free World Association, the Citizens for Victory, the Committee to Defend America and the United Nations Association.

Dr. Hopkins' committee declared itself unanimously for an early formation of a world organization, and said that "Congress should take action recognizing or establishing the

The "Americans United" stand came in sharp contrast to a statement by John Foster Dulles, who told a Presbyterian conference in New York on Friday that the Dumbarton Oaks idea "partakes too much of a military alliance."

Still harping on the theme-song of the Republican campaign, Dulles, who was slated as Dewey's secretary of state, said "too much reliance is placed upon force," in the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

Agreement to use force is, of course, a key feature of the proposals. Dulles opposition was seen as a confirmation of the true GOP position, and shows what a narrow escape the country had with Dewey's defeat.

authority of the President to use American forces when imperative to forestall aggression."

Such authority should make it possible for the President to act without placing case of aggression before Congress, Hopkins said.

Americans United also urged that the voting powers within the proposed Security Council should be democratic, evidently opposing unanimity where a great power itself is accused of aggression.

The committee also proposed further study on (1) whether voting in



Quizzed by the American officer (right) are these German Commanders of Metz, Col. Constantine Meyer (left) and Maj. Gen. Anton Duenckern, Gestapo chief, while a German orderly looks on. The questioning took place after the U. S. 3rd Army had captured the heavily fortified city.

Mich. 'UE' Wins Dues Check-Off

DETROIT, Nov. 26. — The CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers has scored a major victory, winning the first Michigan War Labor Board decision in which compulsory check-off was awarded. The decision went to Local 935, covering workers at International Detroit Corp.

In all prior cases of check-off, the board refused. Basis of the refusal was an old Michigan statute allegedly barring employers from making deductions from workers' wages without a signed authorization from employees.

The Regional Board handling a dispute between the International Detroit and Local 935 at first denied the request for compulsory check-off here too on the grounds that some "apprehension existed concerning the legality of such a measure."

The union, with the aid of David Mates, UE liaison representative to the WLB, in Detroit, appealed. The appeal was won. This establishes the right of all Michigan workers to win a similar contract provision.

Nursery Opens Soon in Queens

A nursery school for the children of working mothers will be opened at 89-16, 89-18 Northern Boulevard, Jackson Heights, under the sponsorship of the Mayor's Committee on Wartime Care of Children and the Jackson Heights - Elmhurst Committee for Child Care. The school will accommodate children two to six years of age.

Tuition fees will range from \$1.20 to \$7 per week, according to parents' financial ability to pay. Two-thirds of the funds necessary for maintenance of the school are provided by New York City and New York State leaving 1/3 to be raised by the school itself.

Registration begins Tuesday, Dec. 5 3:00-5:30 p. m., and Wednesday, Dec. 6, 3:00-8:00 p. m., at 89-12 Northern Boulevard. Mothers in the Jackson Heights-Elmhurst-Corona area are urged to register their children early. For further information consult the Queens Information and Counseling Service, Stillwell 4-1285.

Crude Rubber Reserves Low

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UP).—The U. S. reserve stockpile of war-vital crude rubber has skidded below the 100,000-ton safety level fixed by Presidential adviser Bernard M. Baruch, it was revealed tonight.

The disclosure came as the combined raw materials board warned that consumption of the natural product is exceeding imports and called for rigid conservation in all United Nations.

The deficit was attributed principally to production slumps in rubber-growing countries accessible to the Allies.

The 100,000-ton safety margin was prescribed by Baruch to insure a ready supply for war materials such as heavy duty tires for which synthetic rubber is not adequate.

Individual Bond Purchases Nears \$700 Million

As the Sixth War Loan launched into its second week yesterday, individual bond purchases for the nation totaled \$680,000,000 up to the close of Friday, the fifth day. Average daily bond sales, consisting almost entirely of "E" bonds, exceeded \$100,000,000, War Finance Division headquarters announced in Washington. The nation's goal for individual sales is \$5,000,000,000.

Since the \$14,000,000,000 overall campaign began on Nov. 20, appeals for support have come from both major fighting fronts. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower revealed that even in the midst of history's greatest land offensive, GIs battering at Germany's inner walls were buying bonds as well as fighting.

To women in the nation's "bond army" of more than 6,000,000 volunteers came a message from Rear Admiral A. S. Merrill, director of Navy Public Relations. Merrill applauded the women's activities in behalf of the Drive and said that this work was "deeply appreciated by men of the fleet wherever they may fight."

Meanwhile in New York State, Frederick W. Gehle, state chairman of the War Finance Committee, announced that total sales to individuals up to the close of business on Friday amounted to \$92,600,000, as compared with \$84,000,000 at the end of the comparable day in the Fifth War Loan.

Gehle warned, however, that a day by day comparison with the Fifth Drive shows that New York State is lagging behind the pace necessary to reach its individual quota of \$800,000,000. The State's overall quota is \$4,226,000,000.

New York City's total individual sales as of Friday amounted to \$66,896,817. Manhattan individuals have bought \$51,136,780 or 11 percent of their quota; The Bronx \$2,858,201 or 13 percent; Brooklyn \$9,387,774 or 12.9 percent; Queens \$3,097,843 or 9.4 percent; and Richmond \$416,219 or 11.9 percent.

The City's quota for individual sales is \$597,500,000 which is part of the overall quota of \$3,667,500,000.

Sen. Kilgore Denounces Rye Conference, Asks United Nations Convene Trade Parley

By ADAM LAFIN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Sen. Harley M. Kilgore, West Virginia Democrat, said today that the unrepresentative International Business Conference at Rye dominated by former cartelists demonstrates the need for a conference on world trade problems by the governments of the United Nations.

Problems to be considered at the conference, Kilgore said, would be assuring teamwork between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, rebuilding of the liberated countries and providing full economic opportunity to big and small nations to develop "in a framework of mutually beneficial foreign trade."



HARLEY M. KILGORE

"Within the framework of such an international economic policy there will not only be an opportunity but a need for American businessmen to meet with business from other nations to talk and plan for postwar trade,"

HITS "NEUTRAL" DELEGATES

Kilgore declared "it is an anomaly" that there should have been 57 delegates from such "neutrals" as Argentina, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey at a

conference ostensibly designed to shorten the war and plan for enduring peace.

The West Virginia Senator warned that the real purpose of the Rye conference might well have been to divorce international trade from United Nations cooperation now and after the war.

Pointing to the revival of the International Chamber of Commerce as one of the most suspicious actions of the Rye conference, he said that this outfit "might easily become a propaganda agency for such a viewpoint."

Kilgore recalled that the Senate Military Subcommittee which he heads emphasized in its recent report on cartels that "a divorce of international trade from intergovernmental cooperation for peace and economic development was a major factor in the world depression of 1929 and the World War of 1939."

He said that the organizations sponsoring the conference, the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the American branch of the International Chamber of Commerce and the National Trade Council, are "primarily representation of big business and monopoly, both domestic and international."

They do not reflect, he added, either "the viewpoint of small and independent business" or "the best thinking of large business."

SOME GALLERY

Kilgore identified the leading "men of Rye" as:

Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines and former president of the International Chamber of Commerce who "has the distinction of having been awarded a decoration by Hitler."

Winthrop Aldrich, head of the Rockefeller-controlled Chase National Bank which "cooperated with the Nazi government as late as 1939 to assist Germany in getting foreign exchange for her war machine." Aldrich was elect-

ed head of the resurrected International Chamber of Commerce at the conference.

John W. White, sole representative of American business in the cartel section of the conference who is managing director of International Westinghouse which "is under indictment for international conspiracy in restraint of trade."

Sir Clive Ballieu, vice-president of the Federation of British Industries which in 1939 signed the notorious Dusseldorf agreement providing for rapid expansion of Anglo-German cartel relations.

Dr. Alejandro Shaw of the Argentine banking firm of Shaw, Strupp & Co. which was blacklisted because of its pro-Axis connections.

Raffaele Mattioli, who is now "as he was under Mussolini, managing director of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, long allied with German interests and key financial instrument in maintenance of relations between the Fascist Party and Italian heavy industry. Mattioli was also director under Mussolini of the Fascist Confederation of Credit and Insurance Firms."

Herman van Walsen, secretary of the Dutch N. V. Philips Incandescent Lamps Company whose headquarters in Eindhoven, Holland, cooperated during the war "with the Axis munitions production."

"Despite the leading part played at the Conference by former cartelists, who might have been expected to take an unyielding, pro-cartel position, the Conference hedged the question of cartels," Kilgore said.

"The Rye proposals reflect a recognition by former cartelists that there is in this country virtually universal appreciation of the need for international economic cooperation. But there is danger that these men may attempt to delimit the area of such cooperation so narrowly that the old type of cartel relations may be destroyed."

Name Nazis Guilty Of Estonia Crimes

LONDON, Nov. 26 (UP).—The Moscow home radio today named nine German generals, along with the "Hitlerite government" and the "German High Command," as war criminals responsible for atrocities in Estonia.

Broadcasting an official statement issued by the Russian "commission for investigation of Nazi crimes," the radio said that German occupation authorities had perpetrated a long series of war crimes in Estonia, including the wilful spreading of epidemics, such as typhoid and dysentery, destruction of cultural treasures, robbing the peasantry under the pretense of levies, the destruction of towns before the retreat, and imprisonment and tortures in concentration camps.

The high-ranking German generals named in the statement included Field Marshal Gen. Walter Von Model, former commander in Russia and later commander-in-chief in France; Field Marshal Gen.

Georg von Kuechler, former commander on the Leningrad front; Field Marshal Gen. Ritter von Leeb, who replaced Von Kuechler; Col. Gen. Georg Lindemann, former commander in northern Russia, and Col. Gen. Ferdinand von Schoerner, who replaced Lindemann.

The others were Col. Gen. Hans Freissner; Col. Gen. Grasser, commander on the East Prussian front; Col. Gen. Steiner, and Col. Gen. Wagner.

A Pravda editorial broadcast by Moscow after the official statement had been issued promised that "these criminals cannot escape responsibility" and added that Alfred Rosenberg's "guilt has been established" on the same grounds. (Rosenberg is Reich Minister for Nazi-occupied eastern territories.)

M. J. Olgin Honored Here

The Jewish people paid tribute Saturday night to Moissaye J. Olgin, noted Jewish leader and former editor of the Morning Freiheit, who died five years ago. The memorial meeting was held in Town Hall.

In a stirring appraisal of Olgin's rich life and work, P. Novick, the Freiheit's present editor, described Olgin as a poet and a fighter, a singer of liberty, a man with vision and a lover of the people.

Novick called attention to the three volumes of Olgin's works, published recently. Later, I. Freed, managing editor of the paper and chairman of the meeting, appealed for contributions to the Olgin Book Fund which will be used to publish further works. Contributions exceeded \$550, aside from pledges.

A highlight of the evening was the playing of a recording of Olgin's voice, in his last speech, made at a convention of Jewish Communists in September, 1938.

Artists paying tribute at the memorial were the Jewish Philharmonic Folk Chorus, Emanuel List of the Metropolitan Opera, Frances Adler, actress, and Gloria Perkins, violinist.

Japanese on Leyte Face Annihilation

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, Monday, Nov. 27 (UP).—U. S. troops pressed a campaign of annihilation today against the weakening Japanese defenders

of Leyte, cut off from their Philippine supply bases by an American aerial blockade which has wiped out more than a full enemy division trying to reach the embattled island during the past two weeks.

Front dispatches reported that drenching rains and deep mud were delaying a final push against some 35,000 survivors of Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's army but that American artillery, including big "long toms," was having a field day blasting the Japanese night and day.

Their supply and troop ships unable to run the gauntlet thrown over the Visayan and Camotes seas by increasing American air power based on Leyte fields, the Japanese on Leyte faced a situation similar to that of the gallant American and

Filipino defenders of Bataan.

The Japanese were pressed into a pocket stretching some 18 miles north from Ormoc along the highway bisecting the northwestern bulge of Leyte and southward along the west coast 11 miles to the Palanas area.

To reach their only supply port—Ormoc—they have to run through a 30-mile wide channel between northwestern Leyte and Cebu or across the 45-mile wide Cebu Sea between west-central Leyte and Cebu.

All those waters are within easy reach of American fighter-bombers which have destroyed four convoys trying to reach Leyte since Nov. 10, sinking 16 transports and 14 destroyers and wiping out approximately 17,000 troops.

Japanese in Patrol Operations Toward Kweichow Province

CHUNGKING, Nov. 26 (UP).—Japanese forces in Kwangsi, continuing their push toward Kweichow Province, carried out patrol operations in the district west of Hwaiyuanchen, Chinese railway town 50 miles west of captured Linchow, a Chinese High Command announced today.

The communique did not reveal how far west of Hwaiyuanchen the Japanese had penetrated, but the Japanese radio several days ago claimed the capture of Chincheng-kiang, a small town on the railway 50 miles west of Hwaiyuanchen.

(Tokio radio said Sunday that Japanese planes had carried out a raid on the U. S. air base at Kunming in southwestern China Friday night (Tokio time) and claimed that their planes had "caused fires at 12 points and set ablaze many enemy planes on the airfield."

(The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, asserted that Japanese pilots had found "nearly 200 planes of various types parked near the runway."

It said that "the airfield was brightly illuminated, which proved a great help to our airmen in their bombing."

(Asserting that Kunming had taken on "new importance" for the Allies since the Japanese capture of U. S. airbases at Kweilin and Linchow, Domei said that "with its strategic value greatly increased, the Kunming airfield has been showing a greater activity."

There has been no confirmation from American sources on the report of this raid.)

The Chinese communique made no mention of the Chinese progress on the Burma road, where Chinese forces were reported converging on the town of Chefang yesterday.

Also no confirmation was forthcoming from the Chinese High Command on the Japanese report yesterday of the capture of Pinyang on the Luchow-Nanning Road. The Japanese also announced that their troops were within seven miles of Nanning and that the capture of the city was imminent.

Yanks Capture Weisweiler Seventh Cuts Through Vosges

(Continued from Page 1)

the southern Vosges. Front dispatches said that strong German defenses still were held in the Vosges passes.

A new "security" blackout shrouded the movements of the French First Army driving north along the Rhine from the Belfort Gap but unofficial dispatches said that Gen. Jean de Latre de Tassigny's troops had reached Colmar, 22 miles above Mulhouse.

(The BBC reported that Gen. Eisenhower visited French troops in Alsace Sunday and received a tumultuous welcome.)

On the Seventh Army's left flank, the Fourth Armored Division of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army had spearheaded seven miles across the Sarre River north of Saarebourg after helping the Seventh beat off the big German counter-drive in a four-hour battle.

Another strong counter-blow by enemy tanks rumbling out from the Siegfried Line was being engaged by Patton's 10th Armored Division

in the Bultzdorf area, three miles inside the Saar east of the Luxembourg frontier. The Third Army now held a 20-mile front inside the Reich on its left wing and had captured Oberesch, four miles southwest of the Siegfried fort of Merzig.

Although gains were registered in yards rather than miles in the Aachen sector, that close-packed battleground was becoming more and more the focal point of Allied operations.

The Germans were reported to have massed one-quarter of their strength in the west, possibly 150,000 men, in the narrow 25-mile front between the Huertgen Forest and Gellenkirchen, and the fighting was fierce and continuous along every mile.

The British Second Army, driving through the marshes of eastern Holland, captured Blitterswijk and Broekhausen across the Maas from Venlo and apparently was gathering its strength for a major push over the river into the Siegfried Line.

Bonomi Gov't In Crisis, Falls

ROME, Nov. 26 (UP).—The government of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi fell today following a clash with leaders of the six political parties.

Three men were mentioned as possible heads of a new government—Bonomi or Count Carlo Sforza to head a strongly left wing cabinet, and Vittorio Orlando, as head of a right wing-monarchist coalition.

Involved in the crisis were two internal issues—an interview given by Crown Prince Humbert to New York Times correspondent, Herbert Matthews, in which the Lieutenant General said that the royal family wanted a plebiscite instead of a constituent assembly to vote on the future of the monarchy, and a left-wing charge that the government purge commission was shielding some high personalities, especially in the war and navy ministries.

A Decent Roof Over Your Head Is Postwar Goal, Says Grace Aviles

By LOUISE MITCHELL

To most people home is where you hang your hat and all of that, but to Grace Aviles it's something more. A house is a way of life, a goal, a thing to fight for, as in Earl Robinson's song.

The young attractive leader of the United Tenants League, who has been associated with the slum clearance movement for more years than a human being has fingers, is especially excited about the situation, now that the time has come to talk of plans and things.

And in order to impress you with the importance of speedy action in urban redevelopment, Mrs. Aviles paints a picture of housing immediately after the war that's far from cosy.

"If you think the shortage is bad now," she comments, speaking quickly to get all her ideas across, "you don't know what's in store. After the last war, the situation grew worse when the boys came home. At present the percentage of vacancies in livable quarters is down to a fraction of one percent, the level it reached in 1920."

And when the boys come home and set up housekeeping again with their families, and war workers return to the cities, the crush is going to increase even more, Mrs. Aviles believes as do all the other experts. In addition when condemned sites are torn down to make way for housing projects, thousands of families will be dislodged with no place to go. That is why rent control after the war is imperative, she maintains.

Temporary or interim housing will have to be found for these families at levels they can pay. Demountable and wartime structures must be provided in areas where sewage, paving, garbage removal, fire and

police protection, schools and recreation centers are available.

We must avoid the dangerous solution now suggested by certain real estate interests to open up condemned houses and old tenements until new homes are built, she explains. Some legislative circles propose a 10-year tax exemption to landlords to patch up the holes in the wall they call living quarters. This will only lead to rehabilitated slums, but slums nevertheless.

At least 500,000 families, or over two million men, women and children in New York City presently live in houses entirely unworthy of the American way of life, and which have deteriorated considerably during the war. Most of these half-million homes in slum or badly blighted areas are a tax deficit to the city.

NO OVER-ALL PLAN

"Sixteen postwar public projects are being planned throughout the city," said Mrs. Aviles, "but they are not part of an over-all plan. Joseph D. McGoldrick, comptroller of New York City, has offered a sound approach for community living, which takes into consideration the needs of an entire community, like schools, civic, recreation, social and shopping circles. It includes housing units of most income levels."

The 16 projects are scattered in crazy-quilt pattern, with no regard for existing or lack of community facilities.

But public projects, alone, will not solve the problem, according to Mrs. Aviles. Families in income brackets

higher than those permitted to tenants in low-cost housing also need improved homes. Private industry and government must work out some way to furnish housing for this group. The tremendous investments and resources needed for urban redevelopments limit the number of private concerns which can undertake such projects on their own. Only with some form of government assistance to private real estate firms will their construction be possible.

And though the worst slums have to be eliminated first, middle income and better housing are a dire need, she emphasized.

For this, city and state agencies must cooperate, Mrs. Aviles contends. Proper legislation is a "must."

"Postwar construction will bring jobs and a better world to live in for all concerned. And isn't that what we are fighting for?" she asked.

The answer is clear.

GRACE AVILES



Sixteen housing projects are planned after the war for New York City. Seen above is the architect's drawing for Chelsea Houses to be built in the midtown westside area.

Urge Biddle Spur Probe Of Alabama Rape Case

By EUGENE GORDON

U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle and Alabama Gov. Chauncy Sparks were urged yesterday to prosecute those guilty in the rape of Mrs. Recy Taylor.

Reviewing the case of the Negro wife and mother who, on the night of Sept. 3, last, was abducted, stripped of her clothing, and raped by a gang of white youths, the Provisional Committee to Procure Justice for Mrs. Taylor, in whose name the appeals were made, wrote the Attorney General:

"Such incidents, as you know, can be of no help to national unity, and we are sure your interest in maintaining unity parallels our own. The Negro people, victims in a series of outrages recently, can hardly be expected to maintain morale if both Federal and State governments remain indifferent in such situations.

"We think that, in the light of the need for harmony among peoples during such a critical time, and in the interest of staying off further attacks on Negroes anywhere, your department would do well to look into the case."

The letter added that the Attorney General could "exert influence on the Governor and the State of Alabama" to bring Mrs. Taylor's attackers "to the bar of justice" in a state where "the rights of womanhood are ordinarily considered sacred."

The conference's resolution to Gov. Sparks said, in part, that, "Alabama justice and the Constitution of the United States" have been "flouted in the Abbeville, Ala., case by local authorities, who exonerated the kidnapers and rapers of Mrs. Recy Taylor, wife of a United States soldier and mother of a young baby, after evidence and personal testimony had established their guilt and identity," the Governor was being called

upon "to take cognizance of this case and to see that punishment according to the laws of the State of Alabama" is meted out to the rapists.

The Provisional Committee to Procure Justice for Recy Taylor was formed at a conference called in Harlem Saturday by the Daily Worker. Attended by delegates representing more than 30 trade union, church and civic organizations, the conference decisions included:

- Election of delegation to visit Abbeville, gather all possible information, and report findings to Gov. Chauncy N. Sparks.

- Sending the same delegation, after its visit to the governor, to report to the Sixth All-Southern Negro Youth Congress, in conference from Nov. 30 to Dec. 3, in Atlanta, thus providing that conference with material for a Negro-rights, Negro-white unity campaign throughout the South.

- Election of a continuation committee (which included the total attendance) with an executive of eight, to carry out the details of the conference decision.

Xmas Trees to Be Plentiful This Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UP).—There will be Christmas trees for everybody this year and furthermore they will not be subject to wartime controls, the OPA announced tonight.

Last year parental anxiety over the family tree when initial deliveries to retailers were slow led to high prices and later a glutted market.

Citizens PAC Hits 3rd Party, Plans Progressives' Conference

By OTTO WANGERIN

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Continuation as a permanent organization and extension into every Congressional district in the nation was voted by the executive committee of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, chairman Sidney Hillman revealed at a press conference yesterday.

The full committee was present with the exception of James Patton, president of the National Farmers Union.

In a telegram to President Roosevelt congratulating him on his reelection, the committee announced its decision to continue and pledged full support to his foreign and domestic policies.

"The immediate objectives for which the NCPAC was organized have been won," said the committee. "Great tasks however, still lie ahead."

The fight for a speedy victory, peace, full production and full employment and the extension and strengthening of our democracy "can now go forward under more favorable conditions." But their attainment has by no means been guaranteed, the statement continued.

"Reaction has suffered a serious defeat; it has not been routed or shorn of its power," the declaration said. "The forces of progress have weathered a general crisis. They have emerged with increased strength and unity of purpose."

The statement points out that the immediate task of the progressive forces is to consolidate gains made, organize more firmly and cement the unity achieved in the elections.

The NCPAC working in cooperation with other like-minded groups and individuals, can and should play an important role in the accomplishment of this task, the statement said, adding:

"We reject any and all proposals to organize a third party. A third party would act only as a divisive force splitting the progressive ranks

at the very moment when closer unity is our greatest need."

The committee decided to take steps for initiation of a conference of progressive leaders, including forward-looking members of both major political parties, representatives of organized labor and leaders from the ranks of business, the farmers, the churches, the professions and the arts and sciences. The purpose of the conference would be discussion and agreement on broad objectives and ways of organizing for united action to achieve them.

Hillman was authorized to appoint a sub-committee to propose organizational forms, methods of cooperation with other similar groups, a program for the commit-

tee and methods of financing, for presentation to an executive committee meeting within sixty days.

Hillman said the NCPAC would be separate from CIO-PAC. He visualizes it as a much bigger, broader and all-inclusive political organization.

Special attention, he said, will be given to establishing contact and cooperation between the farmers and urban populations whose interests are mutual.

NCPAC, Hillman said, will not be a pressure group in Washington like other political organizations. It will not set up a lobby in Washington but all legislative and political questions will be "cleared" with the people."

Furriers Meet on WLB Action

A special meeting of the CIO Furriers Joint Council, representing five local unions, will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 5:30 p. m. at Manhattan Center to discuss follow-up action on the War Labor Board decision granting job security and other union demands.

Ben Gold, president of the International Fur & Leather Workers, Irving Potash, Council manager, and other union officials will explain to the membership the WLB directive, issued Nov. 14, which bars dismissals except for cause, and members will decide on measures to be taken to assure a written contract with employers incorporating board decisions.

Potash has written the Associated Fur Coat & Trimming Manufactur-

ers, Inc., employers, indicating the union's readiness to resume negotiations for renewal of the contract that expired Feb. 15.

The WLB order grants the union arbitration of discharges throughout the year; a week's paid vacation after each season of work; 10 months equal division of work each year. It rejects employers' demands for the removal of restrictions on contracting and limitations on the number of employers who may work as craftsmen. The WLB ordered that these and other decisions and recommendations be embodied in a written agreement.

In addition to the five locals of the Joint Council, the directive covers the Fur Floor and Shipping Clerks Union, Local 125.

Union Lookout

- Exposes Phone Strike
- Another 'Independent' Union

by Dorothy Loeb



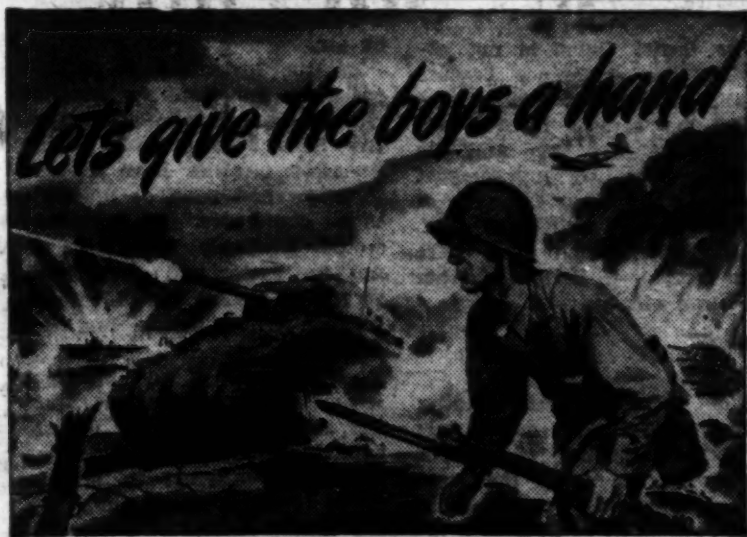
The CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers has a hot organizing drive under way among Western Electric Co. workers. Standing in the way of bona fide organization in this huge plant is the Western Electric Employees Association, one of those "independents" that was originally an open company union. The association is an affiliate of the National Federation of Telephone Workers whose locals pulled the big telephone strike last week. UE was quick to drive home to WE workers the lessons of the strike and the role of "legitimate organization" as opposed to "independents."

A handbill, issued by the UE organizing committee, points out that the National Federation functioned for seven years as the so-called "union of the communications industry" but turned at a moment of national crisis "to use the legitimate grievances of the telephone workers for strike."

"Is it not revealing to read of operators with 30 years service earning \$20 to \$30 a week, of mounting dissatisfaction with unsettled grievances?" asked the leaflet. "Compare this with the bungling job that they have done on your wages at the War Labor Board, with the do-nothing policy on your grievances of up-gradings, proper job classifications, etc." Accompanying the educational material explaining the telephone strike was an invitation to join the UE which maintains labor's no-strike pledge and wins wage and working condition improvements at the same time.

Standard Oil, over in Bayway, N. J., is another big outfit in this area where a so-called "independent" flourishes. The Independent Petroleum Workers, rechristened company union, won an election there Aug. 18 against the CIO Oil Workers International Union. But the lessons of the indiscipline and flagrant disregard of the war effort practiced by "independents" is not being lost on oil workers. Some 500 of them are solidly organized in an OWIU local, which has a charter of its own, elected officers who function publicly, and which conducts regular activities on its own.

John Flannagan, a man with 28 years' service with Standard's daddy New Jersey company, is president of Local 512. He is a stillman, one of the top ratings and earns a base pay of \$1.60 an hour. The vice-president, Thomas Brennan, was for 13 years in a row a delegate to the company union. He has 35 years service with the company and is a first class boilermaker. The whole leadership of the local and most of its members are men like that, veterans at Bayway, who have come to understand the necessity for CIO affiliation if their own interests are to advance along with the rest of the nation. Many now wear their CIO buttons openly at work. They attend classes in labor history, provided by the local through the New Jersey Labor School. Al Katz, union organizer on the project, issues a bulletin on such situations as the telephone strike and explains how come, CIO men see that the lessons get to the men in the plant.



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Fight for Upward Revision Of Steel Formula Continues

By DORTHY LOEB

Labor's fight for upward revision of the Little Steel formula reached a climax but not a conclusion Saturday as the War Labor Board handed down a long awaiting decision in the CIO United Steelworkers precedent-making demands for improvements in wages and working conditions.

Still undecided was the single most important demand made by the union and backed by the entire labor movement: adjustment of the formula to conform with demonstrated increases in the cost of living since it was established.

The board had previously decided to refer the final ruling on that matter to President Roosevelt, hence the WLB action in denying the steel union's demand for a 17½ cent an hour wage increase, which devolves on this issue, still awaits decision. The WLB unanimous denial of the 17½ cent demand was "without prejudice" if the formula is changed later.

A special WLB report to the President on the whole wage issue is expected within the next two weeks.

The board, with public members siding with employers, denied the union demand for a guaranteed annual wage. However, the WLB recommended that the President appoint a commission to study the problem and make recommendations.

Beyond this, the decision provides concessions along lines proposed by the union but not as adequate.

The union and 86 steel companies, employing 400,000, were ordered to negotiate the details of a severance pay formula. If agreement is not reached in six days, the board will handle the issue itself.

Shift differentials of four cents for the second shift and six cents for the third were approved. Vacations were liberalized to provide one week for a year or more service; two weeks for five years or more. Six paid holidays a year were approved. Union maintenance check-off was increased to \$1.50 a month. Retroactive pay covering wage increases back to Dec. 26, 1943 will be given.

STEEL PROFITS IGNORED

Denials covered among other things elimination of geographic differentials, sick leave, group insurance and improvements for learners.

Employers dissented even on such concessions as were made on the ridiculous contention these would force prices up. Huge steel profits were ignored.

While no statements have been made yet by leaders of CIO, steel or the many other unions affected, their attitude is clear from the vote of labor members, who fought for upward revision and for the rest of the demands. The 17½ cents demand, they made clear, was based on a desire not to junk stabilization but to restore it, a responsibility which rests with WLB and other government agencies charged with maintaining a balance between prices and wages.

Continuation of the formula, judging by even WLB figures, continues to place an inequitable burden on workers' shoulders while de-

nying them redress through wage increases. WLB Chairman William Davis, commenting on the decision, said the formula was not "even bent." Fact is prices had already "bent" it and the decision leaves it that way.

Beyond the injustice of withholding wage relief in the face of unprecedented profits, such lop sided interpretations of wage policy threaten war production by intensifying manpower crises in key industries. Foundries are typical. Here wages, so low that they are surpassed for unskilled labor, are rigidly held to for the hardest of all work. A critical manpower shortage is the result. Only wage relief can relieve it.

CASE FOR THE PEOPLE

Given the importance of revision to war production and its proved justice, labor must continue to fight for adjustment of the formula. The CIO convention, just concluded, gives the assurance that this fight will be continued within the framework of national unity, based on strict adherence to the no-strike pledge. This means taking the case to the people, mobilizing public opinion and urging the President, because of the issue's relation to war production and national unity, to bring the formula up-to-date.

The fight for the guaranteed annual wage also continues. The steel union, taking into account Congressional guarantees to industry of two years' postwar profits intact, irrespective of production, proposed a plan giving workers minimum comparable protection.

But this is a demand for all American workers and they have learned the strength of organization and their role in the nation in the course of this war. Familiar with unemployment and insecurity through the last depression and determined that there shall be no return, they faced this question in the election campaign and produced a vote against it.

The guaranteed annual wage has a place in the program enunciated by President Roosevelt for 60,000,000 jobs, a program which was concretely implemented by CIO President Philip Murray at the CIO program by an outline on where those jobs are to come from. Achievement of the whole program requires taking the issues to the whole American people, involving them in discussion and mobilizing them behind it.



Coast Guard Lt. James V. Forrestal, nephew and namesake of the Secretary of the Navy, has been formally commended for "fine seamanship and coolness under fire." The officer was on an invasion transport in the Normandy beachhead operation at the time of his daring action.

Bridges' Union To Sue Pegler

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26. — Poison Pen Pegler, otherwise known as Westbrook Pegler, Hearst's labor baiting columnist, will be sued within two weeks by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, the union's headquarters announced yesterday. Also included in the suit will be several newspapers carrying two Pegler articles published Sept. 26 and 27, 1944, when Pegler was working for the Scripps-Howard sheets.

Not only the union as such will take it to the courts. Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader and president of the union, is filing suit as an individual in connection with his deportation defense, and ILWU Local 34 is filing a separate action.

Basis of the suits is Pegler's allegations that a man named L. N. Hyde was ousted from Local 34 of the ILWU for supporting Dewey. The columns also implied that money collected for the Bridges Deportation Defense Fund was turned over to the Communist Party and that the ILWU conducted "kangaroo courts controlled by thieves, murderers and Communists."

PM, New York City daily, will also be sued for a series of articles written by James A. Wechsler who, the ILWU alleges, is motivated by a personal animus against it. Wechsler's articles were to the effect that Harry Bridges was to be removed as regional director of the California CIO as a result of his failure to endorse a wartime strike.



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Defeatists Take a Licking

GOOD news comes from Akron, O., the nation's rubber center. George Bass, pro-Trotskyite, and his entire slate, who did their utmost to force revocation of labor's no-strike pledge at the United Rubber Workers convention, have been defeated in elections in the Goodrich local.

The patriotic understanding of Goodrich workers forced Bass into retirement just when he considered himself entrenched and not susceptible to challenge. This would have been his fifth term as local president, if he had made it, but unionists loyal to CIO no-strike policy and the national interests which it defends, turned thumbs down on him and his Trotskyite henchmen.

Bass was a leader of that small handful of followers of John L. Lewis and other defeatists within the CIO who sought to undermine the no-strike pledge in several international unions and whose activities reached a high point in the CIO United Auto Workers where a referendum was actually initiated for a membership vote on whether to continue the pledge or not.

Arrangements for that referendum are now being made with the vote soon to follow. Akron's patriotic repudiation of Bass and his followers should be a signal to all CIO supporters in the UAW to give the same medicine to his fellow travelers in their own ranks. That can be done through an all-out campaign guaranteeing overwhelming victory for the pledge, a victory which is at the same time a reaffirmation of CIO convention policy.

For Military Training

WE believe the great majority of Americans are convinced universal military training is essential today and are unreservedly behind the President's proposal to put it into effect now.

Such a step is inseparably connected with the kind of foreign policy the people voted for Nov. 7 when they re-elected FDR and kicked out of Congress the most notorious foes of world collaboration for peace.

Our nation is now committed by its people and leaders to a world security system, where the great powers now leading the United Nations and all other peace-loving countries will get together to prevent war by collective action.

Such a system, however, places upon us the obligation to cooperate with the other nations in suppressing aggression, and we have to furnish our share of the required force quickly and in decisive numbers.

Some shallow people argue that once the war is won and an international body established, the task of securing peace will be done. These people completely misunderstand the nature and strength of fascism and the magnitude of the job of rooting it out. Right now in Germany itself, as well as in the neutral and liberated areas, the Nazis are preparing the groundwork for new adventures in the future. Military occupation of Germany and of Japan, too, will be necessary for a long time to come and the nations will have to be on guard.

Some argue that France's universal service didn't do her any good in 1940. France fell, however, not because of the poor quality of her fighting men but because her foreign policy and domestic affairs were in the hands of appeasers, sympathizers and agents of the Nazis. As a matter of fact, the magnificent work of French guerilla forces was due, in part at least, to the military training of French youth.

The pacifists and Norman Thomasites are, of course, violently in opposition to universal training. America has seen, however, how all their activity has dovetailed with the aims of the enemy and will scarcely pay attention to their objections.

Fear has been expressed that a military caste and a war psychology will be created. It seems to us the war has demonstrated the opposite. Conscription has served to democratize the Army and a democratic Army, with close ties to the people, will reflect the popular will to peace and international friendship.

Thus we greet the action of the American Legion in convening a national conference to push immediate legislation for universal training, and we join in urging support for such a measure.



—They're Saying in Washington—

Freedom of the Air

By Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON.
IT IS all together healthy that Sen. Harley Kilgore of West Virginia has persistently called attention to the need for rooting out of cartels. The cartel danger was pointed up by the international business conference at Rye where some American industrial and financial circles, principally the Rockefeller interests, proposed the revival of private economic treaties as weapons of world domination, as the alternative to a program of joint agreement and action by the major United Nations.



But I should like today to discuss another danger: the reverse side of the cartel coin. I am referring to the plain fact that dreams of empire can also be expressed in such ringing slogans as untrammelled competition and freedom of the air.

It seems to me that at the moment the aggressively short-sighted sections of American business which oppose international collaboration prefer more frequently to operate under these anti-cartel slogans although their aims are fundamentally the same as those of the cartellists. For example, the few interests used the epithet of "super-state cartel" in their thus far successful campaign to block Senate approval of the Anglo-American oil agreement.

C. of C. Position

The United States Chamber of Commerce yearns for the complete elimination of government intervention in foreign trade. Its foreign trade department suggests that the liquidation of lend-lease begin now so that private interests can begin moving in. The C. of C. complained at "our failure to bargain at all to date over lend-lease operations."

The National Association of Manufacturers has been pressuring government agencies to drive a hard bargain with the British and the Russians on the disposition of lend-lease machine tools, and claims in a recent issue of its news letter to have scored considerable success.

But it is "freedom of the air"

which is perhaps the most glamorous slogan yet devised to describe the hope of American trade domination. At the aviation conference in Chicago, Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle has been the champion of that elusive fifth freedom, free competition between nations for the airways of the world. It is Berle, incidentally, who must be held responsible for the invitation to the conference of those well-known neutrals, Spain and Switzerland.

The Soviet Union is not attending the conference because of the presence of these "neutrals," but several months ago the authoritative War and the Working Class had some pungent things to say about "freedom of the air" in an article by Prof. Voskresensky which must have been familiar to Berle and other American officials.

Soviet Blast

The article stated bluntly: "Freedom of the air means only a formal equality of various states for, in reality the state possessing better opportunities for development of its civil aviation, may occupy a more favorable position in world aviation, that is to realize freedom of the air on its own behalf. This, in turn, must result in growth of international rivalry."

The Soviet publication pointed to the dangers of espionage reconnaissance and the like from unrestricted civil aviation. It said that "the principle of free competition hardly will be supported by other countries," and that "realization of freedom of the air bears extremely real possibilities of impairing the security of certain states."

The article concluded on the pertinent note that an international air organization can suc-

ceed "only if the role and the interests of the Soviet Union are understood and taken into consideration." This is true not only for the obvious reason that the Soviet Union looms so large in all world developments but also because it has long been a vital factor in the progress of aviation. For example, the fact is not generally known in this country that before the war the Soviet Union outstripped every other nation in the world, including our own, in the tonnage of cargo transported by air.

But the Soviet Union's participation is important for another reason. It is in the absence of the Soviet Union that Anglo-American rivalries have reached their sharpest point at the Chicago conference. Its presence would inevitably have been a unifying factor and would have served to resolve the differences between Great Britain and the United States.

This is one of the principal lessons which stands out from the squabble at the air conference. There is another important lesson: an attempt to achieve world domination through the use of the slogans of free competition or freedom of the air offer no more of an answer to the problem of a prosperous post-war world than the plans of the cartellists.

More specifically, it is not enough for Americans of goodwill to sneer at the efforts of the British to safeguard their world position after the war. Earl Browder has again emphasized the responsibility of the United States in assuring the British that they will have a place in an expanding world economy, that they will not be squeezed out of all the major markets. The American proposals to the Chicago air conference failed to do this. The result is all too evident.

Worth Repeating

DAMNING ADMISSION by Henry Luce's weekly LIFE, which backed Dewey and all his works, and is owned by the husband of Clare Boothe Luce, now trying to play goody-goody in its Nov. 20 issue: In part it (Dewey's defeat) was a personal failure; he did not show up on the political screen as warmly and sizably as FDR. In part it was his overemphasis of the Communist issue and of his prosecutor's role. In part it was the fault of the Republican Party and of Dewey's relationship to it. . . .

Anyway Dewey's failure to repudiate his isolationists was handsomely repaired by the voters. They showed beautiful marksmanship. And their aim was expertly assisted by that arch-foe of isolationism, PAC.

Change the World

AT THE recent meeting of the N. Y. City Council where the case of the British snob, Noel Coward, was overhauled, Councilwoman Mrs. Gertrude Weil Klein, a sort of Socialist, was veddy, veddy superior to the whole affair.

She interrupted a young Brooklyn fighter, Lt. Abe Condiotti, who was defending Brooklyn soldiers against Coward's snide slander.

Lt. Condiotti was the first American to land in the Normandy invasion.

"I won't say Brooklyn is winning the war, but I do know we are giving our full share," said the young officer, among other testimonies by Brooklyn soldiers.

The superior Mrs. Klein must needs ask had he ever read a line by Noel Coward, or whether Coward was known outside the intelligentsia.

The lieutenant answered briefly that sure he had read and heard of Noel Coward, like many others. So that was that. Other people beside Mrs. Klein have read books now and then, it seems.

Yet the lady persisted in her opposition.



By Mike Gold

"We are only helping Coward peddle his book," she claimed.

BUT the best way to beat fascism is to expose it, to oppose it, to fight it every inch of the way. The best way to make the Noel Cowards know they are resented and despised is to tell them so.

It stops some of their palaver, anyway, for they are cowards and money-seekers, and fear being left without an audience.

I agree with Congressman Dickinson that measures should be taken to keep Noel Coward out of this country. He is obviously an anti-Semite, like his Cliveden set, an enemy of democracy.

IT IS about time anti-Semitism was declared a state crime in the United States, so that fascists like those in the long-count trial in Washington cannot hide treason behind the mask of Jew-baiting.

Noel Coward's London set belongs to a small, ruling-class clique which has kept Palestine aflame with race hatred; which provokes the Arabs against the Jews.

This is the same superior set that for a

Gertrude Weil Klein Tangles With Brooklyn

century and more despised the Irish and prevented any peaceful fraternal compact between the peoples of England and Ireland. They sabotage the Teheran plan for a decent world. They loathe Russia and stop at nothing to injure the Soviet people. They are unregenerate in their scorn for the French. It is a degenerate set that still plays a large part in running the empire.

Noel Coward is only one sample. Such imperialist writers as he have frankly exhibited their racial leprosy. Only the other day, in a detective story by the late Lord Tweedmuir (John Buchan), I read as nasty a piece of Jew-baiting as Goebbels could wish. Buchan referred to a Premier of Greece as "that dago."

In the "mystic" works of the late Col. T. E. Lawrence, you will find that Frenchmen, Italians, Jews, Russians—almost all the human race outside little England, are always referred to as "Niggers."

In its heart this clique agrees 100 percent with the Nazis on the race question. Noel Coward made no slight lapse, but was expressing the philosophy of his fellow-rotters.

They must be fought, just like the Nazis are being fought, or we can still lose the war. Hurrah! and Brooklyn is fighting them. The "common people" have sounder instincts than yours, Mrs. Klein.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Strange Talk Heard

In Mason City

Mason City, Iowa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

This city has been deluged lately with speakers talking a strange language for any one who stands for United Nations victory. On Nov. 5 we were treated to a "sermon" by Dr. Marvin D. Kober of the First Methodist Church, who made what was tantamount to a negotiated peace plea. Saying that anything but a soft peace would put us "on the Nazi level." Dr. Kober then made a plea that is heard a lot—for Germany in a "European economic unit," which seems to be directed against the Soviet Union.

This latter idea was presented more definitely in a talk on Nov. 14 to the Rotary Club here, made by George Sudermann, "Russian-born world traveler and KGLG news analyst." This man tried to work up a big fear that Soviet Russia would dominate Europe, and he recommended outright a European confederacy, clearly aimed against the Soviet Union. That's the sort of stuff being handed out to the people around here. JOSEPH REARDON.

Strange Results

In Montana

Butte, Mont.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Silver Bow Council for Progressive Political Action has adopted a resolution calling for the continuance of the Montana Council on Political Action. The election here, it is felt and the Council says, indicates "a tremendous need for widespread education and organization of the people for the protection of their rights and welfare." There is something incongruous in the fact that the Republican Governor Ford captured this state by a heavy majority while President Roosevelt took it by 12,000. It doesn't make sense that Ford defeated the Democratic candidate for governor, Leif Erickson. But there is the result, and it does show that the work begun by the Political Action Committee should go on more vigorously in Montana. J. J. WELLS.

GI Returns Ballot He Could Not Use

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Private Don S. has written a letter to the Board of Elections in New York. In part, this is what he said: "Gentlemen: I want to thank you and Gov. Dewey for the privilege of having received my ballot. Of course, I received it yesterday, three days after it was due back in New York, but it was nice to look at—a real printing job. It is true that I only wrote for my ballot early in August and I left the United States the end of September, so maybe a month and a half in the States wasn't sufficient for Gov. Dewey's 'excellent' state soldier ballot which was such an adequate substitute for the soldier ballot." With that he returned the ballot, which was null and void for him under Dewey's highly touted law.

LILI S.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Toward Freedom

THE National Negro Congress studies of the effects of postwar cutbacks on the employment of Negro workers in specific plants makes a sorely needed contribution to the current discussion of proposed adjustments in union seniority practices. In the light of NNC findings, this discussion can now be brought down out of the realm of speculation and further developed on the basis of concrete facts.

The general question at issue is this:

Should labor unions adjust their seniority practices to assure that Negro workers, who but recently entered many industries, and types of work, will not bear a disproportionate share of the unemployment which cutbacks during the period of reconversion are sure to bring?

The principles underlying proposals for seniority adjustment are clear:

First, the basic policy of union seniority must be kept as a fundamental and necessary safeguard for all workers.

Second, the mechanical application of seniority must not be allowed to disrupt the unity of white and Negro workers within the unions, or to destroy the growing alliance of the Negro people with organized labor.

Third, the mechanical application of seniority must not be allowed to wipe out the Negro's newly-won right to work in many in-



By Doxey Wilkerson

dustries and in many types of jobs, a right which the struggles of unions did much to win.

Fourth, the mechanical application of seniority would be unjust to the million or more Negro workers in war industries, large numbers of whom hold jobs from which they were barred by prewar racial discriminations.

IN THE light of these principles and on the assumption that the strict application of seniority to postwar layoffs would, in fact, result in grossly disproportionate and unfair discharges of Negro workers, it has been proposed that the application (not the principle) of seniority to postwar layoffs be adjusted to meet the special problem of Negro workers. It remained for the National Negro Congress to demonstrate, through systematic investigation, the correctness of the underlying assumption of fact.

With the help of union officials and management, the NNC has sought to find out just what effects a 50 percent cutback would have on the proportion of Negroes employed in selected New York plants. Studies have been completed in the Sperry Gyroscope Nassau plant (organized by UE), the United Transformer Corporation (also organized by UE), and the Ranger Aircraft Corporation (organized by UAW). Similar investigations are under way in other plants.

New Facts on the Seniority Adjustment Question

THESE studies reveal that if one-half the workers in the several departments of these plants were laid off according to strict seniority:

(1) The proportion of Negroes employed would remain constant or increase in a few scattered departments.

(2) The proportion of Negroes employed would be greatly reduced in most departments, the present proportions being lowered by from one-third to more than two-thirds in most cases.

(3) Negro workers would be eliminated entirely from some departments.

The studies reveal, further, that "three-day trial" and other negotiable seniority provisions in union contracts could, and probably would, operate to increase racial discriminations in the event of general layoffs.

Thus, it is clear that not only the principles, but also the facts involved in this problem argue for adjustments in union seniority practices as applied to Negro workers. There is no one formula that will apply everywhere, but the problem should be approached in terms of the concrete situation in each industry and plant.

Whatever the approach, however, this special problem of Negro workers (just like the special problem of veterans) simply has to be faced squarely by the trade union movement. The unity and strength of organized labor and continued democratic progress of our nation are the values at stake.

The Elections and the Negro People

Their Vital Role Demands Recognition

by James W. Ford

WE HAVE just concluded the most decisive elections in the history of our nation, the most crucial since 1864; of this fact there can now be no doubt. We all know what Reconstruction was without the guiding hand of Lincoln. What would be the prospects of America without the guiding hand of Roosevelt in the period immediately ahead of us?

In the elections of 1944 President Roosevelt was given a popular mandate and an overwhelming electoral vote for full speed ahead to win the war and to organize lasting peace and postwar prosperity. The Negro people played no little part in this decision.

Their political maturity reached an all-time high. They voted almost unanimously for the reelection of President Roosevelt. They joined in electing two Negro Congressmen, who staunchly support the President, and in sending more than a score of Negroes into state legislatures throughout the country. They supported all national and state candidates endorsed by labor and, like labor, they regarded this war as their own sacred war. They registered a high degree of political understanding of all issues in the elections.

All patriotic Americans are obligated to take serious note of the basic content of the great contribution of the Negro people to national unity in the elections which have just been concluded.



THE war has raised the question of Negro rights in the most acute form. Could these rights be separated from winning the war? Could the Negro people refrain from throwing their full democratic strength into national unity? Could they fail to support their friends in the labor movement and in the democratic coalition who were committed to winning the war?

These questions were answered once and for all in these elections, and in no unmistakable terms. The Negro people thought through the issues, and in thinking them through they came to the decision that the best interest of the nation and the chances of winning their own rights rested in the reelection of President Roosevelt and the election of men to Congress who supported the policies of the President.

In taking their stand, however, they were pressed to pursue an alternative course, in opposition to the war or in being fooled to postpone securing their rights with fake promises. The central strategy of the GOP high command to swing the Negro vote had this two-fold character. This was the case in the Philadelphia transit upheaval which the Republicans incited to deprive Negroes of the right of employment guaranteed by the FEPC. This was the case in Gov. Dewey's rejection of an anti-discrimination law in the state of New York and his counterproposal to "study" the question. This was the case in regard to the armed forces. Here the Republicans tried to play the justified grievance of discrimination in the army. No-

body can deny that this pressure of the Republicans upon the Negro people had the weight of a group within the political life of our country seeking power within the legitimacy of the two-party system.

THE Negro people had to think through the relative weight of the southern polltax Congressmen in the Democratic Party, and also what the South meant for them and what guarantees they have of realizing their rights in the new progressive forces coming forward in that section of our country.

They thought through these and many other issues. They rejected Dewey and the whole Republican high command. They rejected irrevocably 80 years of traditional Republicanism. But what is important is that this decision was not based wholly upon past betrayal of the Republican Party. Their decision was based upon the issues of today. Their decision was based upon this war as being a war against fascism, and that only the destruction of fascism in this war could assure continuation of human progress, and that all other considerations would have to be subordinated to this central objective. And when they clearly saw that Dewey and those who supported him were in absolute opposition to this objective, they rejected him.

They realized that had they followed Dewey they would have betrayed the labor movement, the democratic coalition and the President who is the architect of national unity. Labor and the democratic forces must realize that national unity cannot be victorious in the next period without the Negro people, nor without satisfying their just demands.

Need People's Hand in European Gov'ts

Serious crises beset the governments of Belgium, Italy and Poland this weekend, and while each case has to be considered separately, they all have certain features in common.

The real problem in every case is whether the forces of popular democracy will be permitted to take an active part in the war, on the basis of routing those elements which were implicated in the collapse or betrayal of these lands, and responsible for assisting the enemy.

While the picture in France is far better, even there the popular resistance forces are dissatisfied with the slowness of the purge. One story in yesterday's Times from Paris quoted an PFI major in the Haute-Savoie region

near Switzerland, where some of the bitterest fighting with the Germans took place:

"For months on end, we were told by radio either from London or from Algiers that collaborationists and especially Darand's militia were the worst enemies of France and should be killed. They even gave us names and addresses. And now that we are killing them, we are asked to stay our hand. You cannot have it both ways. We who were in the FFI are determined to put an end to all traitors and cannot accept dictation in the matter."

PIERLOT'S BETRAYAL

Whereas in France, the people are succeeding in forcing through such an irreconcilable policy, in Belgium, the Hubert Pierlot gov-

ernment has failed to prosecute traitors in high places and has called in the aid of Allied troops.

Saturday's peaceful demonstrations in Brussels were fired upon by Belgian police—the very police whose officials worked for Germany.

Four civilians were killed and 38 wounded, whereas the gendarmes suffered bruises from sticks and stones, which indicates clearly where responsibility lay.

Pierlot was hurrying from "his country home" to Brussels last night, and is demanding special powers from parliament to establish a virtual dictatorship over the people. It is hard to see how the Allies can possibly back such an inefficient and unpopular premier; and perhaps they won't much longer.

In Italy, the issue is complicated by the fact that the government is bound by the unpublished armistice terms. But root-cause of Bonomi's resignation lies in the failure to fight for the rights of the Italian partisans, now being left to face death alone in the North; failure to purge fascists from the war ministry, failure to organize production in accordance with the popular will.

STRUGGLE IN POLAND

And in the Polish government-in-exile, the resignation of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk has uncovered even more baldly the reactionary character of the rest of the London emigres.

The Peasant Party leaders, led by the former premier, evidently want to continue some kind of

negotiations with Moscow; the right wing Socialists, led by Jan Kwapiński, are opposed; they themselves, however, are reported split by the pro-Mikolajczyk position of the miners' leader, Stanczyk.

At bottom the issue is not simply one of frontiers: it is whether a new Poland will arise on the democratic 1921 constitution, with a democratic army, with thorough land reforms, or whether the old emigre elements will restore themselves to power as they are trying to do in Belgium and Italy.

In no case is the issue Communism. In every case it is clear that no stable, democratic Europe is possible without letting the popular, new, resistance forces have the decisive say in government.

Batista Hits Argentine Regime Urges Latin Ties With USSR

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 26 (ALN).—Cuba will not recognize the Argentine regime because it is "contrary to Cuban policy and continental solidarity," former Cuban president Fulgencio Batista declared this week on his arrival here.



"My opinion of the Argentine government is in line with the policy of my government," he added.

Cuba, Batista continued, "recognizes Russia because she marches in the vanguard of the battle against fascism and is a friend of all free peoples. Relations between the countries of America and Russia will be of enormous economic, political and social benefit." [Chile has not yet recognized the Soviet Union.]

Declaring that only the people can make presidents, Batista said that he had received the news of President Roosevelt's reelection with "a happy heart."

Report Berlin Munitions Depots Mysteriously Raided

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Nazi arms depots in the Oranienburger Tor, Horst Wesselplatz and Nollendorfplatz districts of Berlin were raided one night last week and all arms stolen, according to the Swiss newspaper Schaffhauser Arbeiterzeitung, as relayed to The OWI.

"According to reports from well informed sources," the Swiss paper said, "the Nazi authorities believe that the theft was due either to anti-Nazi members within the Wehrmacht or to an illegal political organization."

"This suspicion appears to be all the more likely, since a secret arms depot, presumably established by an anti-Nazi group, recently was found under a garage in Charlottenburg, another Berlin district."

Another Swiss newspaper, Basler Arbeiterzeitung, warns against rumors from Germany, saying: "Everything imaginable is being reported but so far nothing has been learned of the outbreak of a revolution in any certain area of the Reich. At least no open rebellion seems to have occurred anywhere."

It declares, however, that "reports indicate serious tensions, particularly in the lower Rhine area between Karlsruhe and the Ruhr region, where people have had enough of war by now despite all demonstrations staged by the Nazi gauleiters."



President Roosevelt officially opens the 38th Annual Seal sale of the National Tuberculosis Association by purchasing the first sheet of Christmas Seals from Postmaster General Frank C. Walker. Funds raised by the sale of seals are turned over to voluntary organizations for control work.

Service Women

Wave officers and enlisted women comprised nearly one-half the uniformed personnel on duty with the Navy in Washington, D. C., on May 1, 1944.

Pravda Unmasks Swiss 'Neutrality'

By JOHN GIBBONS

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—Pravda, Soviet newspaper, nailed Swiss "neutrality" as a fraud and produced facts and figures to show that Swiss firms have worked for Nazi Germany.

During recent years, said the newspaper, the entire engineering in Switzerland worked for the Axis.

The firm of Ericon supplied thousands of guns to Germany, eight million 20-millimeter shells, in 1943 alone.

Pravda points out that other Swiss firms supplied guns, explosives, Diesel engines, ballbearings, aluminum, magnesium and other materials.

Hitler, Goering and other Nazi officials have deposited in Swiss banks, their names concealed by numbers heading their accounts.

What more remains to be added? asks Pravda. Facts have torn the mask of "neutrality" from Switzerland which has acted as an active auxiliary for German fascism.

The Soviet Union refused to attend the civil aeronautical aviation conference now in Chicago because Switzerland and other so-called neutrals were invited.

Hospital Babies

Two out of every three births in the United States last year took place in hospitals, averaging 21 every half hour.

Hurley Gives Dinner For Chou En-Lai

Chou En-lai, Chinese Communist representative who returned recently to Chungking from Yenan, met Wednesday with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. He was guest of honor at a dinner tendered him that night by Brig. Gen. Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal military representative, the Chungking radio revealed Friday.

Yugoslavs Expel UP Correspondent

ROME, Nov. 26 (UP).—Eleanor Packard, United Press war correspondent, arrived at an Italian airport aboard a Russian transport plane today after having been expelled from Belgrade on the complaint that she had violated Yugoslav censorship in sending dispatches.

Mrs. Packard said that the expulsion order was served on her by the Yugoslav chief censor who told her she must leave by the next plane. An hour later she was given accommodations on the transport plane, she said.

French S. P. Reorganizes Activity

The French Socialist Party will "oppose with all our strength those who would wish or would permit an anti-Communist bloc to be formed," Daniel Mayer, the party's general secretary told a meeting of the organization's leaders on Sept. 10 in Paris.

This important statement, reported in the current Free France, organ of the French Press and Information Service, was completely ignored by the Social Democratic New Dealer last week, which however made much of details of Mayer's report indicating the party's considerable representation in the government.

The French Socialist Party had evidently been considerably disorganized during the resistance period. While the Communists took the initiative to organize the first armed struggle, through the Francs Tireurs and Partisans, and rallied the most militant fighting organizations to establish the Front National, the Socialist Party, Mayer admits, "did not organize any autonomous resistance movement" and "it has been much criticized for this."

SOURCE OF WEAKNESS

An evident source of the Socialists' weakness is the fact, disclosed by Mayer, that of 169 Socialist

members of Parliament in 1939, 115 or two-thirds, had to be expelled for activity opposed to the party, in other words—to the underground, to France.

Learning from this bitter experience, Mayer said:

"The new party will no longer permit factions or factional newspapers. Democracy will not suffer thereby and if some of the comrades organize to get their point of view accepted, the party secretariat will impartially distribute their articles and proposals everywhere. But once the congress is over, strict discipline will be required of everyone."

CABINET MINISTERS

The revived Socialist Party now has considerable representation in Gen. de Gaulle's cabinet. Augustin Laurent is Minister of Communications; Tanguy Prigent is Minister of Agriculture; Adrien Tixier is Minister of Interior. Tixier incidentally is under fire for carrying out the decree disarming the Patriotic Militia.

Socialist mayors have also been chosen in Toulouse, Roubaix, Marseille, Tours, Le Mans and Morlaix.

After denouncing anti-Communism, Mayer in his report declared the Socialist Party is seeking unity with the Communist Party.

Some progress has evidently been made in this regard, for the Communist Party announced recently the formation of a special committee to negotiate questions of unity with the Socialist Party. However, when the Communists proposed that all resistance organizations present one single list of candidates at the February local elections in order not to divide the nation, the Socialist Party refused.

The Socialist Party executive, meeting a few days after Mayer's report, expressed its confidence in the Provisional Government and in the program of the National Resistance Council.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tomorrow Bronx

GILBERT GREEN will speak on the 27th Anniversary of the USSR Tuesday, Nov. 28, 8:30 p.m., West Farms Club, 1013 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx.

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VILLAGE VICTORY BALL—Cass Carr Orchestra, Fred Keating, M.C. Hilda Simms, Henri Mondt, Mary Lou Williams, Muriel Gaines, Val Valentino, Jack Albertson, Bernie Herne, others. Friday night, Dec. 1, 12-13 Astor Pl. Subs. \$1.20 advance. \$1.45 at door. Tickets at 13 Astor Pl. Workers Bookshop, Berlinsky Music Shop.

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The People Put the Heart Beat in the Elections

By ISRAEL AMTER

The elections just concluded were a striking confirmation of what the win-the-war forces have called this war; namely, a people's war. The people recognized the character of the war and realized the significance of the election as decisive for our country and the world. The men at the front, the men and women in the factories and all who are engaged in some form or other in connection with the war saw that this was an indivisible war.

Yes, it was a real mass political people's movement that carried on and won the election. There were several directing centers: nonetheless no election campaign in this country in recent years has been conducted with so many people involved as this election campaign.

Above all, labor was involved. Labor, and particularly the CIO,

realized what was at stake and threw its forces into the election campaign. Sections of the AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods as well, particularly the teamsters and machinists, emulated the CIO, because their leadership also realized how vital the elections were for winning the war and winning the peace as well. Today all political leaders are ready to give credit to Sidney Hillman and the PAC for the splendid job they did.

INDEPENDENT GROUPS

Then there was a large number of independent and non-partisan committees in various cities and states as well as for promoting the election of individual candidates. They were Negro committees; committees of doctors, lawyers, dentists, businessmen, etc. There was the Independent Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt. Old fashioned politicians are ready to smile at this Committee. Chairman It was not a stunt that brought

out Bette Davis, Serge Koussevitzky, Harlow Shapley, Orson Welles, Helen Keller, Jo Davidson, Charles Boyer, Frank Sinatra, Fredric March, Sinclair Lewis, Canada Lee and many others—it was a real recognition of the unity of artists and scientists, labor, farmers and capitalists for winning the war and the peace.

Then there were the farmers and youth committees and last but not least the various committees—local, statewide and national—of important national groups such as Italian, German, Irish, Polish, Yugoslavian, Hungarian, Greek, Latin American, French, Romanian, Finnish, Lithuanian and other Slavic groups—all of them in their own way carrying on work among people of like origin, in order to win them for support of the President.

Members of the Communist Political Association did their share in

the campaign. As leaders and members of the union workers in the shops, members of the mass organizations they spoke, distributed leaflets, helped organize meetings, rang doorbells, etc. They acquitted themselves well.

Hundreds of thousands of people were involved in these crucial elections and helped determine the outcome.

When one adds to these masses, the hundreds of thousands of first voters—naturalized citizens and young people—and saw the vigor with which the naturalized citizens fought for the right to vote when obstacles were put in their way, then one realizes what a fervor pervaded the whole democratic electorate determined to elect their candidates.

The American people have shown in this election campaign that once they understand the issues involved they can be roused to fight.

Veteran's Aid

By WORLD WAR II VET

One out of every 10 GI's has definite ideas on what he wants to do when he puts on civvies again. Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell's Army Service Forces recently polled 1,000 soldiers in nine camps in continental United States and found that 10 percent were "relatively sure they will start businesses of their own or buy farms after the war."

To break this down: four percent would buy farms; the other six plan to start non-agricultural ventures. In addition, some four percent expect to return to businesses or farms of which they are now owners or part owners—usually with relatives.

The rest of the men anxious for self-employment were classified by the War Department as having "vague plans for starting a business or buying a farm," or as admitting "fairly definite plans to do so several years after leaving the army." This group constituted about one-third of the poll, which excluded Negroes and officers.

"What number of men actually attempt to start businesses," said the poll analysts, "will depend in part upon the economic conditions which prevail when they leave the Army and in part upon the availability of money for guaranteed loans to veterans may induce many of the men with only vague plans to try to start businesses soon after they leave the Army."

As to the accuracy of the poll, the analysts themselves admitted certain defects. The sample was small—though it compared favorably with those taken by many public opinion surveys. The exclusion of Negro soldiers and officers considerably slanted the poll since Negro soldiers will have a harder time finding self-employment and officers may have greater opportunity than the ordinary GI.

In conclusion, the analysts asserted that "the proportion of men in the Army as a whole who have very definite plans for starting a business or buying a farm immediately after leaving the Army will not be less than seven percent and not more than 13 or 14."

A large comprehensive analysis including two overseas theatres is in the offing.

Up to October, 1944, some 12,000 applicants for education or training under the GI Bill of Rights have been declared eligible, and more than 2,000 have entered vets up to October were receiving educational institutions. . . . Under provisions of the same bill, 6,400 readjustment allowances because of unemployment—the total amount paid out on this account up to the week ending Oct. 7 was \$142,500.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, says that 90 percent of the claims filed for disability pensions have been adjudicated and that this currency is due largely to the establishment last spring of nine area offices which adjudicated more than 100,000 pension claims made by veterans of the present war. The American Legion is not quite so optimistic as to the speed of adjudicating claims. The Legion says that they are not being taken care of fast enough.

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LOW DOWN

An Appreciation of
Judge K. M. Landis

Nat Low

Judge Landis was a man unique in the American scene and it can be safely said that a sequel to his career will never again be had—if for no other reason than the fact that the conditions which brought Landis' career into being are no longer existent and can never be resurrected.

The gaunt, sharp-tongued, craggy old man with the lined, severe face and wild shock of white hair was the son of an Abolitionist who fought and was wounded in the Civil War in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, from which Judge Landis received his name.

He was as contradictory a personality as could be found; to millions he was a ruthless ruler, the Czar of baseball, and to still others he was an incorruptible giant of honesty and virtue who saved the great National Pastime from near demise and protected the public's interests in even more important matters, with the tenacity of his Abolitionist father.

But immediately prior to this he was hated with intensity by millions of workers for his role in the trials of the IWW's, Big Bill Haywood, William Z. Foster, Victor Berger and other militant workers who were then leading newly organized workers in giant strikes to raise their standard of living. During these strikes he displayed a vicious hatred for trade unions and militant workers and was cruel and unrelenting in his attacks upon them.

You may struggle with might and main and it would be difficult to put your finger on the main stream of his life, on the most important currents. Certainly during his 24 years as ruler of baseball, he was as absolute and arbitrary a ruler as the man he was named after—the Czar of Russia.

Certainly he displayed courage and honesty when he released hundreds of players from the Cardinal and Tiger "chain gang" systems who were being illegally covered up and prevented from developing their careers to the highest extent.

Even though in actuality he was a servant of the magnates he was never servile. Indeed, oftentimes it was a task to discover who was servant and who master.

Landis was honest, scrupulously so, in regards to baseball, and he rarely ever compromised with issues that threatened the good of the game. This can be said of him—by friend and foe alike—and he had plenty on either side.

He was direct in his actions once he had made a decision either way. And one of these decisions was made two and a half years ago on the question of Negroes in baseball. For some four years previous Landis had been the target of a campaign to end the ban against Negro players.

Finally, in July of 1942, Landis issued his now famous statement declaring that no law exists barring Negro players from the majors and that any team can hire as many Negro players as they wish.

This action, in effect, was a refusal to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the magnates—the men who really are responsible for the Jim-crow ban, and I always had the feeling Landis wanted to see the ban ended.

Now the man is dead. You cannot say he was all of one kind or another. He was a mixture of a lot of things—but most of all he was a man who helped baseball become the great thing it is in American life. And that is quite a monument to any man.

The Adventures of Richard

Friendship is Real, Friendship is Earnest

By Mike Singer

The day after Richard had his appendix removed, the gang called at the hospital. They met the ambulance interne in the lobby, who remembering the holocaust the previous day when he was putting Richard into the ambulance while the kids demanded to go along, let out a yell: "That's the original Dillinger mob. Don't let them in."

The kids walked up to the visitor's desk. "We wanna see Richard Singer." No-Nose said.

The young lady smiled. Such touching friendship. "You can't see Richard Singer, boys."

"Why not?" the whole gang asked at once.

"Visitors under 14 are not permitted to enter the wards."

"You mean unless they pay for it," Flekel replied.

"Yeh, besides Richard's our pal and we gotta see him. Maybe he's dying up there in that hole and you ain't even letting on. We know about these joints." That was No-Nose.

"Easy there, you brats," the guard said, "this is no joint. You heard the lady. No visitors. Scram."

"Let's put the monkey under ether," Menash suggested.

The guard heard and he made for Menash only to be met by a solid palanx of some seven kids. He practically got himself a bed on the sixth floor.

The kids closed up ranks to meet

the next attack. The guard was stunned by the sudden problem. "Whatinhell you kids want, free operations?"

"You see, sir," sweetly from Jimmy, "we merely want to see our friend, Richard Singer, who is in this hospital. You have your laws. We have ours. We say we want to see him. And if you don't let us up to see him, we're going to stay here until somebody changes your law."

The guard was flabbergasted. "Well, I'll be damned," he gasped. A few doctors stepped by. They had heard the rumpus. "Look, kids," one of them said, "you just can't go up. But write a note and we'll deliver it to Richard Singer. And we'll bring back a message how's that?"

The kids got into a huddle. "Ok," No-Nose replied, "but no funny stuff."

The doctors promised. The kids wrote a note. And the guard just stood by, his mouth wide open and his career crumbling before his eyes. "Well, I never—," he was heard mumbling.

P.S.—Richard has given me the note the gang sent up. I'll pass it along in the next column.

Giants Beat Tigers, 7-0, Tie For 1st as Eagles Lose, 28-7

Redskins Beat Yanks, 14-7

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UP).—The Washington Redskins kept their title hopes alive today by defeating the stubborn Boston Yanks, 14-7, before 35,000 pro football fans. In the third period the Yanks capitalized on a Redskins fumble on the Washington 29. Stasica threw a pass to quarterback Bob Davis for first down on the six and on the next play fired a touchdown heave to Ranspot. Augie Lio, a standout for the Yanks all day, kicked the extra point.

Slingin' Sammy Baugh's air raids started to click for the Redskins in the third period, with Andy Farkas breaking away for 25 yards to mid-field, two Baugh passes to right end Les Dye going to the Yanks 13, and a final Baugh toss to Moore for the score.

Bost blew a chance to tie the game in the fourth when Sam Gold-man blocked Baugh's quick kick and recovered on the Redskins' 12. But two running plays and two passes failed. The Yanks also missed two field goal attempts—both by Lio—in the third period.

Fired by the knowledge that the Philadelphia Eagles were taking a shellacking from the Bears, the Redskins meshed their scoring gears twice, once in the first period with a 70-yard ground drive, and then in the third period on a pass from Sammy Baugh to Wilbur Moore.

The Skins first touchdown was sparked by fullback Frank Akins who climaxed a drive from Washington's 30 late in the first period by cracking through guard for the first score.

The New York Giants moved into a first place tie in the Eastern Division of the National Professional Football League yesterday by beating the Brooklyn Tigers 7 to 0 while the Chicago Bears were defeating the Philadelphia Eagles. The Giants' deadlock is with the Washington Redskins.

Pushing the Tigers all over the field for the first three quarters, the Giants were forced to make a desperate goal line stand in the final period when Brooklyn kept threatening and three times drove deep into New York territory. A crowd of 29,387 saw the game.

The Giants punched over the game's only touchdown midway in the first quarter after taking a Brooklyn punt on their 45-yard line. Ward Cuff, on a reverse, carried to the Brooklyn 33, then alternated with Bill Paschal to make it first down on the Tiger 23. Paschal carried to the 21 and then Arnie Herber passed to Frank Liebel on the one. Paschal smashed over for the touchdown and Ken Strong converted.

For the rest of the half the Giants kept the ball in Brooklyn territory. Once the Tigers held on their one yard line and just as the half ended broke up another Giant threat on the two yard line in between those drives Strong attempted two field goals which went wide.

The Tigers never were in the game until the fourth quarter when Tony Lion intercepted a Herber pass on the Giant 46, Frank Sachse passed to Bob Masterson on the Giant 28 and then threw to Frank Martin on the New York 16.

The statistics gave the Giants the edge with 11 first downs to eight 102 yards gained on rushing against Brooklyn's 65 and 161 yards on passing to the Tigers 124.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26 (UP).—The Chicago Bears dropped the Philadelphia Eagles to third place in the Eastern Division of the National Professional Football League today when they won a 28 to 7 upset victory in a penalty-studded game before 34,035.

In handing the Eagles their first defeat of the year, the Bears overcame a handicap of 170 yards assessed on 22 penalties to score twice in the first period, once more in the second and in the final two minutes of the game.

The Eagles, stymied on the ground and in the air, counted their sole tally in the fourth period.

The Bears, "defending" National League champions, scored twice in the first six minutes and then never relented. Al Grygo's return of a kick 18 yards to the Eagles 37 gave them position, and then after an offside penalty set the Chicagoans back five yards, they went the distance in two plays.

Luckman passed 31 yards to Ray McLean, and Henry Margarita cracked over from the 11.

Two minutes later, they scored again when Doug McEnulty intercepted Roy Zimmerman's pass and ran 37 yards to the one foot line. Jim Fordham breezed over on the first try. Both points were kicked by Pete Gudauskas.

The Bears, plucking Eagle passes out of the air all day, scored on an interception and passing of Luckman. Margarita intercepted a pass by Al Sherman and raced 27 yards to the Eagles 20.

After one running play and two incomplete passes, Luckman flipped to Rudy Smeja who eluded Ernie Steele on the four to step over.

The 170 yards in penalties against the Bears established a new league record for total yardage against a team in one game.

RADIO

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF-Road of Life
WOR-Prescott Robinson; News
WJZ-Breakfast With Breneman
WABC-Amanda-Sketch
11:15-WEAF-Rosemary-Sketch
WOR-Jimmy Fidler-Talk
WABC-Second Husband
11:30-WEAF-Star Playhouse
WOR-Quiz Wizard
WJZ-News; Jack Berch, Songs
WABC-Bright Horizon
11:45-WEAF-David Harum
WOR-What's Your Idea?
WABC-Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WO!-Lanny and Ginger, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF-News Reports
WOR-Sydney Moseley, News
WJZ-Glamor Manor
WABC-News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF-Talk-Maggi McNellis
WOR-Music at Midday
WABC-Big Sister
12:30-WEAF-U. S. Navy Band
WOR-News; Juke Box Music
WJZ-News; Farm-Home Makers
WABC-Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF-Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF-Mary Margaret McBride
WOR-Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ-H. R. Baukhage, News
WABC-Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR-Terry's House Party
WJZ-Women's Exchange Show
WABC-Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR-Lopez Orchestra
WABC-Bernardine Flynn, News
1:45-WEAF-Morgan Beatty, News
WOR-American Woman's Jury
WJZ-Galen Drake
WABC-The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF-The Guiding Light
WOR-Cedric Foster, News
WJZ-Walter Kiernan, News
WABC-Joyce Jordan, M.D.
2:15-WEAF-Today's Children
WOR-Talk-Jane Cowl
WJZ-Galen Drake
WABC-Two on a Clue
2:30-WEAF-Woman in White
WOR-News; Real Stories
WJZ-Ladies, Be Seated
WABC-Young Dr. Malone
2:45-WEAF-Hymns of All Churches
WABC-Perry Mason
3:00-WEAF-A Woman of America
WOR-Martha Deane Program
WJZ-Morton Downey, Songs
WABC-Mary Marlin
3:15-WEAF-Ma Perkins-Sketch
WJZ-Appointment With Life
WABC-Tena and Tim
WQXR-Opereita Music
3:30-WEAF-Pepper Yodine
WOR-Rambling With Gambling
WABC-The High Places
WMCA-News; Waltz Music
3:45-WEAF-Right to Happiness
WJZ-Studio Music
WABC-Bob Trout, News
4:00-WEAF-Backstage Wife
WJZ-Correspondents Abroad
WABC-Waves on Parade
WMCA-News; Western Songs
4:15-WEAF-Stella Dallas
WJZ-Ozark Ramblers

Radio Concerts

6:15-8:40 P.M., WEAF (also FM)—Earl Wild, pianist; Nan Merriman, soprano; orchestra and chorus.
7-8 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Masterwork Hour of Liszt music.
7:30-8 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Orchestra conducted by Leon Barzin. Joan Field is the violin soloist.
8:05-9 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Symphony Hall.
8:30-9 P.M., WEAF (also FM)—Richard Crooks, tenor. Barlow Orchestra.
8:45-10 P.M., WNYC (also FM to end)—Orchestral Association Symphony

at Carnegie Hall. Leon Barzin conducting; Joseph Schuster as cello soloist.
9-9:30 P.M., WEAF (also FM)—Lily Pons, soprano; Voorhees Orchestra.
9:30-10 P.M., WOR—Music of Worship, directed by Frederick Dvornich; soloists are Genevieve Rowe, soprano, and Norman Cordon, bass.
10-10:30 P.M., WEAF (also FM)—Concert, with Josephine Antoinette, soprano; Reinhold Schmidt, basso; chorus and orchestra directed by Percy Faith.

WJZ-Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF-Richard Crooks, Tenor
WOR-Sherlock Holmes
WJZ-Blind Date
WABC-Frank Sinatra Show
8:55-WABC-Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF-Lily Pons, Soprano
WOR-Gabriel Heatter, News
WJZ-Counter-Spy-Play
WABC-Radio Theater
WHN-William S. Gailmore
9:15-WOR-Screen Test
WMCA-Norman Jay, Comments
9:30-WEAF-Information Please
WOR-Music of Worship
WJZ-Spotlight Band
WQXR-Cavalcade of Music
9:55-WJZ-Short Story
10:00-WEAF-Josephine Antoinette, Soprano
WOR-Henry Gladstone, News
WJZ-Raymond Gram Swing
WABC-Screen Guild Play
WMCA-News; Amateur Hour
10:15-WOR-Paul Schubert, News
WJZ-From England: Ted Malone
10:30-WEAF-Dr. I. Q.—Quiz
WOR-The Symphonette
WJZ-Hollywood Show Time
WABC-Johnny Morgan Show
11:00-WEAF-WOR-News; Music
WJZ, WABC-News; Music
11:15-WABC-Talk-William Green
11:30-WEAF-Author's Playhouse
WABC-Sixth War Loan Drive
12:00-WEAF, WMCA-News; Music
WJZ, WABC-News; Music

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Film Front

James Cagney Studio
Replies to Film Front

By David Platt

James Cagney's studio in Hollywood denies that his new anti-Japanese film *Blood On The Sun* will not use Chinese actors in the major Japanese parts. Chinese actors will be used.

The original announcement which I received a few weeks ago from the office of William Cagney Productions, Hollywood Cal., clearly stated that "only Caucasian actors would be used because of the extreme importance of the parts, all of which require actors of exceptional ability."



The studio was apparently in error in circulating that release to the press. James Cagney has a high regard for Chinese actors. He made no such statement as appears in his publicity Department's concerning the production of *Blood on the Sun*.

This information is contained in a letter to Film Front from Charles Daggett, Director of Publicity, William Cagney Productions, Hollywood. It is in reply to my column of Nov. 15th titled 'A Word to Jim Cagney,' in which I said:

"I don't know how Cagney arrived at this foolish judgment about Chinese actors, but his low opinion is not shared by Darryl Zanuck, 20th Century Fox producer. Zanuck used only Chinese actors in the major Japanese roles in his production of *The Purple Heart*. Like Cagney, he felt that the major Japanese roles required actors of exceptional ability. Unlike Cagney, he found that the Chinese actors were far more suited to the Japanese roles than the whites."

In answer to this, Mr. Daggett explains that Zanuck did not have the same production problem that faced Cagney. In *Blood On The Sun*, the actors who play Tanaka and Tojo "have to look like the originals," whereas Zanuck's assortment of Japanese officers "did not have to because none of them were truly historical characters." But Chinese actors are featured in the film. Daggett says that Philip Ann, one of the best Chinese actors in Hollywood, was chosen for the role of Admiral Yamamoto "not because he is Chinese and not only because he is an excellent actor—but because he resembles the infamous Japanese admiral. Hugh Ho, another important Chinese actor, plays Major Kajioke."

Mr. Daggett's letter follows in full below:

"Dear Mr. Platt,

"I am afraid that you are a bad reporter. Where you obtained your information that James Cagney 'refuses' to use Chinese actors in *Blood On The Sun*, I don't know—but it probably found its way to you through a story which originally appeared here in *Daily Variety*. (*Variety* probably got it straight from William Cagney Productions, same as *The Worker*—D. P.)

"In not bothering to check with me before writing your open letter, you did Jimmy and yourself an injustice. (Daggett might have checked with Cagney before printing his release—D. P.)

"The fact that Chinese actors are not being used in the major Japanese parts in *Blood On The Sun* is merely happenstance, nothing more. Originally, Cagney made no announcement of this; but a *Daily Variety* reporter wrote a piece stating that Chinese actors were not being used because Cagney felt they were not as capable as white actors. This story was untrue. Cagney made no such statement. The story has been corrected here.

"There are only two really major Japanese roles in *Blood On The Sun*. One is that of Colonel Tojo, the other is that of Baron Premier Gitchi Tanaka. Robert Armstrong

will play Tojo; John Emery plays Tanaka. Both these men are splendid actors and both were chosen—not only for their fine acting ability—but because they greatly resemble the characters they play. One of the best Chinese actors in Hollywood, incidentally, Philip Ann, will play the role of Admiral Yamamoto—not because he is Chinese and not only because he is an excellent actor—but because he resembles the infamous Japanese admiral. Hugh Ho, another important Chinese actor, plays Major Kajioke.

"We are all in agreement with you that Richard Leo, Peter Chong, Benson Fong, Key Chang and Beal Wong are all good actors, but they simply would not fit in the roles we had to cast. Grace Lem, Oy Chan, and Gee Whee are some of the other Chinese actors who have featured roles in *Blood on the Sun*.

"Mr. Zanuck was not faced with the same production problem we were. Our Tanaka and Tojo have to look like the originals—whereas his assortment of Japanese officers did not have to because none of them were truly historical characters.

"We try to be civilized at all times and we don't like to be accused of anything so small-minded as raising the racial issue in casting roles in a picture.

"I am sorry the original mistake occurred and I am sorry that you gave it further currency." (Signed) CHARLES DAGGETT, Director of Publicity and Advertising.

We're sorry too. Hereafter we'll check and recheck every bit of information we get from Cagney Productions. Also suggest that Cagney's Publicity Department check and recheck their copy before release to the press. 'Twill avoid future misunderstandings.

War Veterans
Art Center

"I haven't been so happy in 26 years. I see so much more; everywhere I look there are beautiful colors and patterns."

These are the remarks of a man honorably discharged from the Navy, who attended classes during the past summer in the experimental art center set up by the Museum of Modern Art to determine the value of such a project to men leaving the armed services of the country.

He and other veterans of the present war are now beginning to find their way back through art into civilian pursuits and pleasures by attending the War Veterans Art Center, newly-established by the Museum at 681 Fifth Ave. for recreation and pre-vocational training.

Now, in the greatly enlarged new quarters of the Veterans Art Center just opened, the museum offers day and evening classes in sculpture and ceramics, drawing and painting, woodworking design, jewelry, metal work, book illustration, wood engraving, graphic arts, silk screen printing, lettering, layout and typography and weaving.

Men who have served in the Army, Navy, Marines and Merchant Marine are eligible and will be interviewed by the Center director. Appointments for interviews or requests for further information may be made by writing the War Veterans Art Center, 681 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N. Y., or by calling the War Veterans Art Center, PLaza 9-6885.



Natasha Uzhvey, People's Artist, plays the stirring role of Olena Kostliuk, a Partisan woman in *The Rainbow*, now in its sixth record-breaking week at the Stanley

August Days
That Paris Will
Never Forget

THE LIBERATION OF PARIS, produced by the Liberation Committee of the French Cinema, photographed by cameramen of the resistance movement. English commentary by Charles Boyer.

By MAXINE LEVI

Paris of the heroic August days of barricades and street fighting has been preserved for all time in thrilling scenes filmed by a crew of patriotic cameramen, who had prepared months in advance for the moment of insurrection.

In half an hour of suspense, excitement and joy this remarkable film document captures the spirit of Paris, of the resistance, the victory.

It begins on Aug. 19, 1944. Charles Boyer's voice, tense with emotion explains: "The Germans are preparing to leave. . . . The army of iron and steel is sneaking away, leaving its account unpaid." And the camera caught the armored vehicles rolling back up the Champs Elysees, retreating whence they had come.

Then the scenes of preparation for the uprising. The posters, bearing instructions signed by the National Council of Resistance, the Paris Committee of National Liberation are spread on walls. The people read, their faces bright with a fresh hope.

AUX ARMES

There is the sound of guns. "Aux Armes Citoyens" is the cry. The battle begins.

The cameramen show the patriots capturing the police headquarters, the Hotel de Ville. They show barricades arising in every part of town, working women as well as workmen heaving the cobblestones, hewing the great trees.

Patriots, martyred to the cause of freedom, lie dead. Others are wounded. But they fight on.

The enemy sends tanks. "Tanks can destroy flesh . . . never French spirits," the commentator cries. And in a breathless moment a Frenchman is seen, hurling a hand grenade swift and accurate to its mark. A Boche tank below his window bursts into flame.

The patriots take over. A French mayor enters the town hall. Germans are rounded up, surrendering by the score, their faces sullen, fearful. Collaborators, traitors are thrust into trucks, and ride off to face the people's judgment.

General Leclerc's first troops arrive. The battle is won. Paris is free. De Gaulle is home.

And then come the scenes of tumultuous joy as the victors parade through the streets, honor the Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe. All Paris has come out to celebrate and, as Boyer says, "The very air seems to quiver with the joy and triumph of long-delayed freedom."

This is a picture which will gladden the hearts of all who love France and love freedom. Watch for it.

Leningrad Calling

BY MARY REED

You in America ask what it was like?
Have you seen a house with its face off?
That's nothing.
Have you heard it happen all around you?
Have you had the glass crash in on your bed
When you were too sick to run with the rest?
That's nothing.
Have you been hungry till your bones stuck out
And then there were only bones in hanging skin?
That's nothing.
Have you seen it happening to the one you love most?
Are you beginning to get it?
Have you seen his smile and watched him die?
No, you haven't got it yet.
All that—you go through it mechanically, almost without feeling.
You know it's all around you,
If it wasn't that, what was it, you ask?
Well, I'll tell you:
It was before you got so you didn't feel it,
And after, when your feelings began to come back.
It doesn't seem to fit together?
You want me to make clear?
You think you'll understand?
Listen:
There's an ocean between America and here,
And all the modern means of communication, airways included,
Can't take it away.
But one thing you will understand,
You, in America,
Who came forward and stood firm when democracy was challenged,
Who took the weight of every blow with stiffened shoulder and
tightened fist,
Whose blood is the blood of those who fought against slavery, against
tyranny and for justice,
You'll understand one thing
That rings out over the ocean and across all oceans,
You'll understand this, and the rest is not so important:
There's no turning back.

(The above poem is reprinted from the July, 1944 issue of International Literature (Moscow) just received here. The author is the daughter of Mrs. Ferdinanda Reed, one of the owners of the *Daily Worker* and *The Worker*. Mary Reed lived through the siege of Leningrad.)

Toscanini Conducts

Pension Fund Concert

Or Saturday evening, Jan. 13, at Carnegie Hall, Arturo Toscanini will conduct the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in the very program with which he made his first appearance with the orchestra almost two decades before. The occasion of the Maestro's return will be a gala concert for the benefit of the Pension Fund of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society.

New Songs by
Soviet Composers

The first public performance in the United States of four songs by outstanding contemporary Soviet composers set to poems by Alexander Pushkin and commissioned by the Soviet Government to honor the centenary of Pushkin's death, will be a highlight of the program of "Unfamiliar Music—Old and New" at New York Times Hall on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 10.

Dorothy Maynor

Dorothy Maynor, American soprano, will sing at the third anniversary dinner of Freedom House on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at the Commodore Hotel. Sen. Joseph Ball of Minnesota will be the principal speaker, and Archibald MacLeish will present the Annual Freedom Award to Sumner Welles.

Helen Jepson

Helen Jepson, Metropolitan Opera soprano, will give a concert for members of the Negro Air Force at Tuskegee, Alabama, Dec. 6.

THE STAGE

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by Herbert A. Dorothy Fields
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th St., N.Y. 17
Evs. 8:30. Mats THURS. and SAT. 2:30

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES

THE SEARCHING WIND

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Late Bulletins

Navy Sinks 18 Japanese Ships; Cruiser and Destroyer in Toll

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEAD-QUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Nov. 26 (UP).—U. S. Navy carrier aircraft supporting Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Leyte offensive blasted targets in and around Kluzon Friday, sinking 18 Japanese ships including one heavy cruiser and one destroyer for the largest bag of enemy shipping in Pacific aerial warfare since the great Philippines sea battle. Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communique today.

Fast carrier planes from Adm. William F. Halsey's third fleet screamed down on Luzon, cleaning up targets missed in four previous strikes this month and incomplete preliminary reports disclosed the following sunk:

One heavy cruiser of the Kumano Class, previously reported damaged near Santa Cruz 75 miles north of Manila.

One destroyer.
Four ships tentatively identified as small fast transports at Marin-Duque south of Luzon.

Nine cargo ships.

Two luggars.

One small oiler.

DAMAGED:

Four cargo ships.

One oiler.

Halsey's planes battled to their targets through a screen of Japanese fighters, shooting down 29 enemy aircraft in the air and knocking out 35 on the ground.

Another eight foe planes were knocked down by the American fleet's ack-ack fire for a total of 72 for the day. Seven tank cars, attacked, were reported by the pilots to be burning when they returned to their flattops.

The Kumano class cruiser was listed by Halsey's fighting ships as an 8,500 ton, six-inch cruiser similar to Japan's famed Mogami.

Landbased planes from central Pacific bases smashed at the Bonin's in continuous raids, the communique also disclosed. Navy search planes bombed radio installations on Chichi Jima Friday, scoring a hit and starting large fires.

Other targets on Haha Jima and Miko Jima also were bombed by Navy raiders while Marine Mitchells attacked harbors and shipping in the bonins the same night.

Marine planes hit a single ship at Chichi Jima.

On Friday Marine Corsairs bombed installations in the Marianas and marine and navy aircraft teamed up to hit Japanese-held atolls in the Marshalls.

129 Nazi Planes Destroyed In Raid on Misburg Oil Refinery

LONDON, Nov. 26 (UP).—Close to 2,000 American bombers and fighters blasted the vital Misburg oil refinery and other targets in western Germany today, shooting down at least 102 enemy fighters in blazing sky battles that cost the raiding force 37 bombers and 13 fighters.

Escorting fighters accounted for 110 enemy planes as the Luftwaffe challenged the raiders in the third major battle over vital German oil production centers this month. Bomber gunners shot down 12 more, while seven were destroyed on the ground for a grand total of 129 German planes.

The enemy planes toll was the third largest in the history of U. S. fighter forces over Europe. The Germans attacked the Misburg raiders in groups of 10 to 20, gangling up systematically on stragglers and coming in one by one for the kill.

The Misburg battle was described as one of the soundest beatings yet administered to the Luftwaffe in the history of aerial warfare over the Reich. The Germans apparently are now throwing their planes into a desperate back-to-the-wall defense of their vital oil production centers.

Yanks Gain 3 Mi. Below Bologna

ROME, Nov. 26 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American infantry, in a sudden three-mile advance across the rough Italian battlefield west of the Pistoia-Bologna Road, have occupied Mt. Belvedere, dominant hill feature 28 miles southwest of Bologna, and held it against German counterattack, it was announced today, while the British Eighth Army swiftly massed forces for a crossing of the Lamone river around Faenza.

After many days devoted to fending off German attacks and the driving autumn rain, Fifth Army troops struck northwest from near the roadway, gobbled up five villages and then took Mt. Belvedere.

Although other units of the Fifth Army are closer to Bologna directly south of the city, the American advance, important for tactical purposes, was made in a sector where little progress has been reported for some time.

Belgian Premier Hurries Back to Brussels

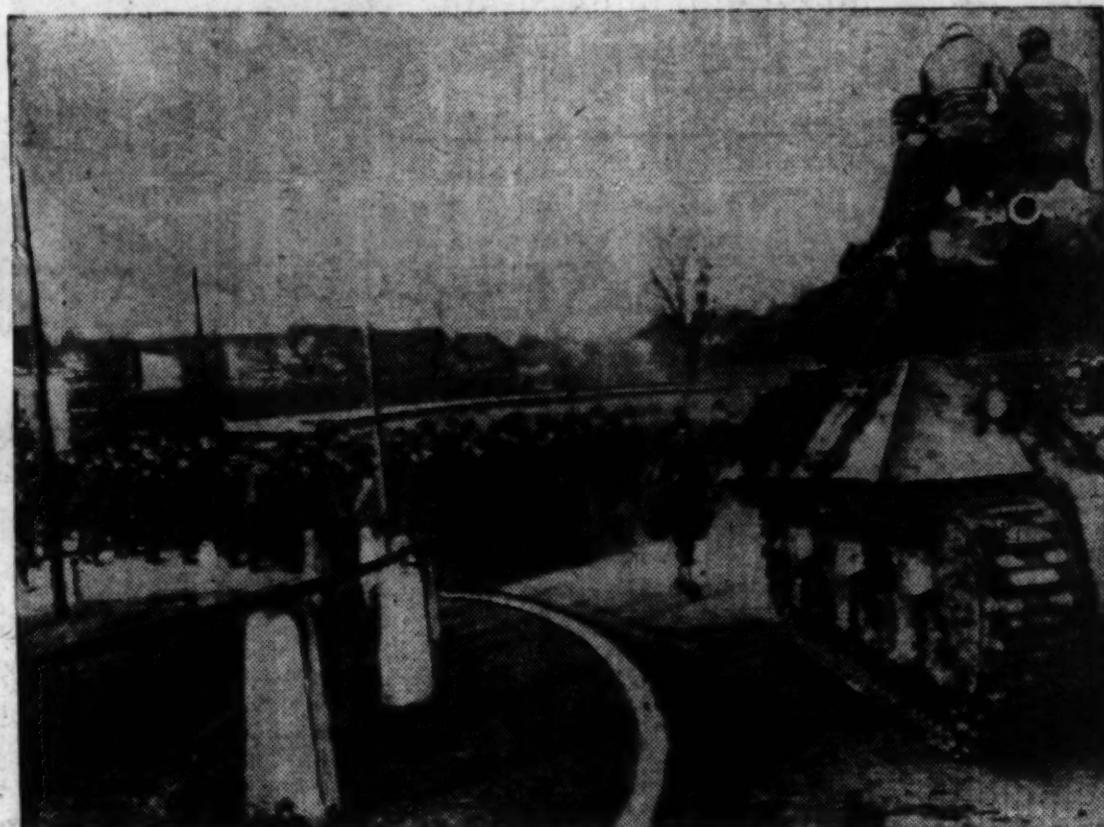
By United Press

The London radio said Sunday that Belgian Premier Hubert Pierlot was hurrying back to Brussels from his country home to investigate the cause of Sunday's clash between police and demonstrators before the Ministry of Justice, and that the cabinet is expected to hold an emergency meeting Monday to discuss the situation.

The broadcast, heard by United Press in New York, said one resistance leader asserted that the clash had brought about the "final schism" between the government and the forces of resistance, who are protesting Pierlot's action in ordering their disarmament.

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, November 27, 1944



Captured Germans from the Nazi garrison of Mulhouse, France, are led to a prison camp. Ahead of them is a tank destroyer from a French armored division. The prisoners were captured in the Allied drive along the lower end of the Rhine.

12 in Crew That Bombed Tokio Rescued From Rafts in Pacific

A SUPERFORTRESS BASE ON SAIPAN ISLAND, Nov. 26 (UP).—The entire 12-man crew of one of the two B-29 Superfortresses lost in Friday's Tokio raid was fished from the Pacific yesterday by a U. S. destroyer after drifting in two rubber life-rafts off the enemy held northern Marianas Islands for 19½ hours.

The bomber ran out of gasoline 140 miles north of this base Friday night and the pilot, Capt. Guice Tudor of Beckley, W. Va., and San Antonio, Tex., set it down in a perfect three-point watery landing despite darkness and 20-foot waves.

The other missing B-29 was brought down in waters east of Tokio by a Japanese fighter which crashed into its tail, and Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell, Jr., chief of the new 21st Bomber Command, said that apparently none of that crew escaped.

Explaining why his plane exhausted its gasoline almost within sight of home on the more than 3,000-mile-round-trip flight to Tokio, Capt. Tudor said he could not immediately see the targets in the Japanese capital due to an overcast and stayed too long over Japan.

Shortly before 7:30 Friday night, more than seven hours after history's first Superfort raid on Tokio, the engines of Tudor's plane began sputtering and he started letting it down. The radioman, Sgt. Charles E. Sears, Ogdensburg, N. Y., sent out an SOS, giving the plane's location.

SOCKED BY WAVE

"We let down from 8,000 feet by instruments and the water was only 50 feet away when we saw it," Tudor said. "We hit in a three-point landing and immediately a 20-foot wave socked us, pushing in the

nose of our plane and breaking the glass.

"The co-pilot and I were under water about 30 seconds and I really don't know how I got out."

One of the plane's three life-rafts was punctured in the landing. Eight crew members immediately climbed into the other two.

Four other men were missing. It took an hour and a half to find three of them floundering about in the Pacific, somewhere in the vicinity of the Japanese-held islands of Guguan, Alamagan and Pagan, and three hours to find the 12th and final one.

Tudor said that by midnight the minor cuts and bruises of the injured were treated and bandaged.

At six Saturday morning the rafts were sighted by a Mitchell medium search plane and later, Army and Navy search planes came out. They circled the rafts and maintained contact.

Navy planes were unable to land and pick up the men, because of the heavy seas, and a message was sent for a destroyer which rescued them at 3 p.m.

Tokio Not Tinder Box City

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UP).—The popular conception that Tokio is a tinder-box city ready to burst into flame with the first incendiary bomb was refuted tonight by the Office of War Information.

The Japanese capital has a highly efficient fire-fighting system and is probably as well prepared as any city in the world to withstand bombing and its after-effects, OWI said in a statement based on Army information.

The city bristles with anti-aircraft weapons and safeguards against earthquakes and fire, assets in resisting bombs.

GI Cigaret Shortage Laid to Nazi Prisoners

LONDON, Nov. 26 (UP).—The Sunday Pictorial offered a new solution of the American army cigaret shortage today—that German prisoners had been getting too many cigarettes intended for doughboys.

When the big Allied offensive started in France, the newspaper said in its "Behind the Scenes" column, leaflets were dropped in the German lines offering men who surrendered the same treatment under the rules of war that American soldiers received.

"The promise is being carried out, even to the cigaret allowance," the newspaper said, "but nobody realized the Germans would surrender by thousands."

Advance 5½ Miles On Chindwin River

KANDY, Ceylon, Nov. 26 (UP).—British East African troops advanced five and one half miles toward the Chindwin river city of Kalewa in their drive along the Myitha River Gorge and are now within seven miles of the city.

PINKY RANKIN

When JUPITER THE CAT HOPPED ON THE NAZI'S HELMET, PINKY TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE MOMENT OF CONFUSION. THE STRUGGLE LEADS TO THE SUBMERGED FORECASTLE OF THE SHIP.

